Congress Number Sunday Edition

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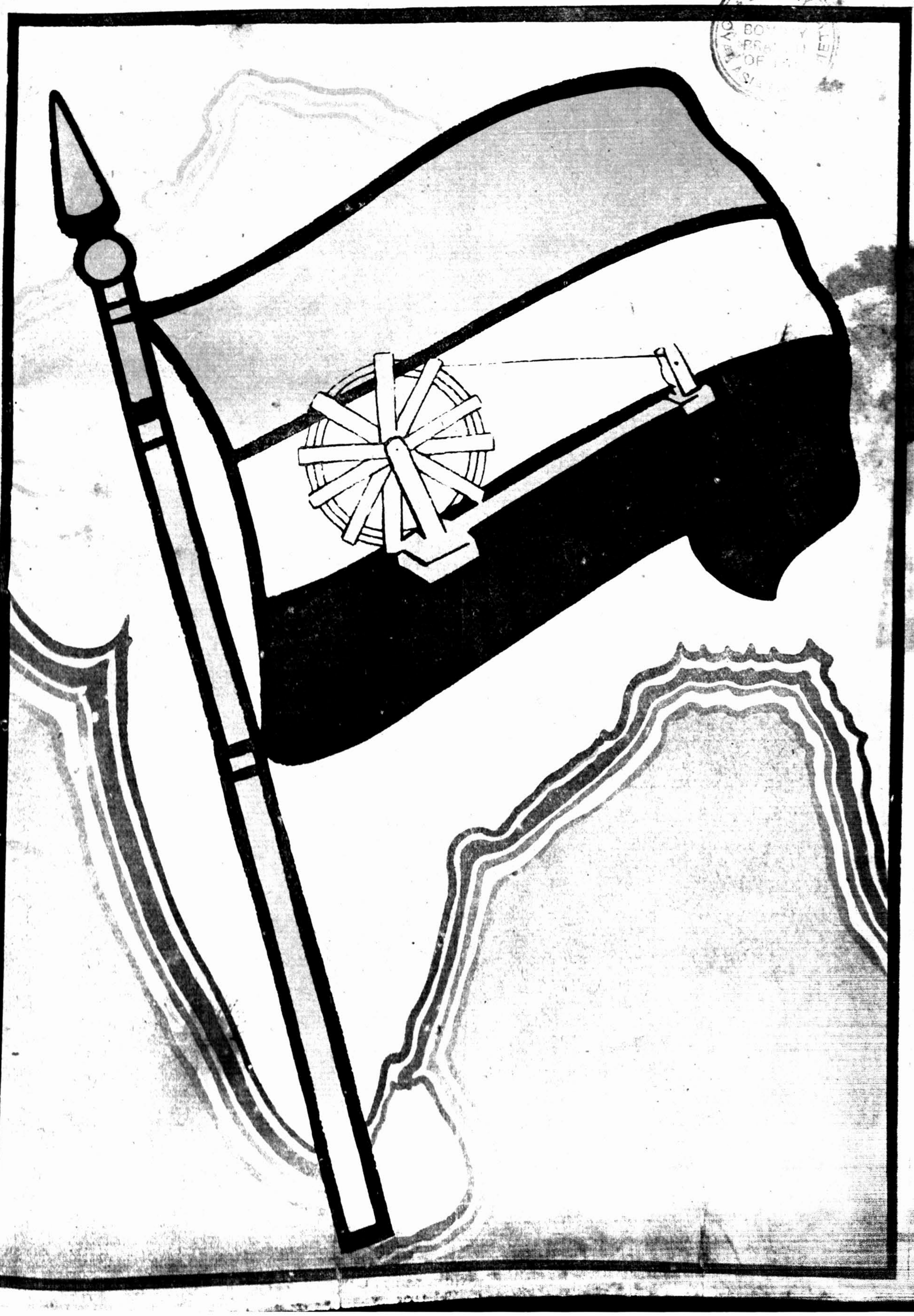
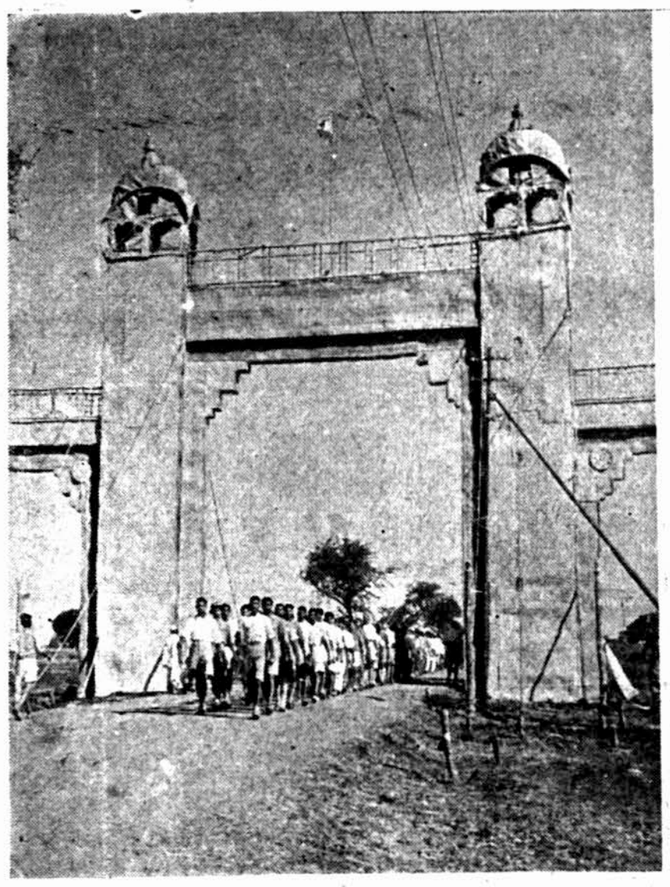
"JHENDA UNCHA RAHE HAMARA"

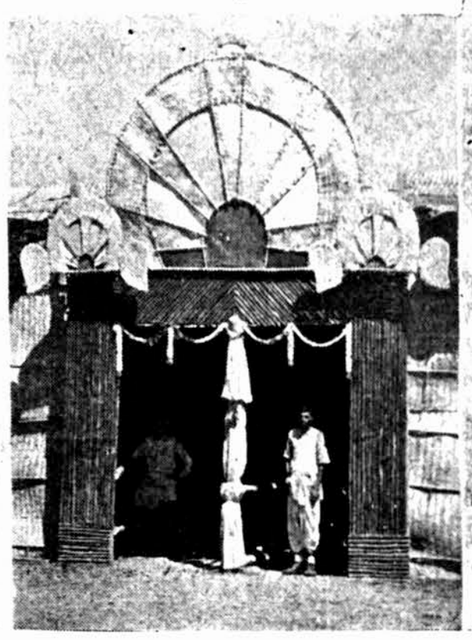


TRIPURI CONGRESS

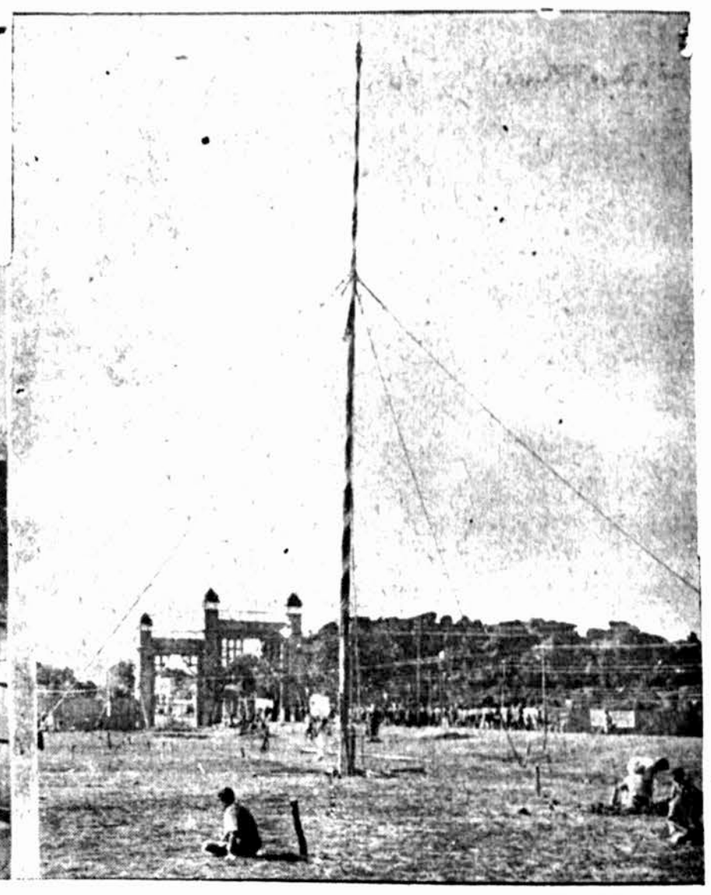
VIEWS OF VISHNU DATT NAGAR



Volunteers marching through the Main Gate of Vishnu Datt Nagar

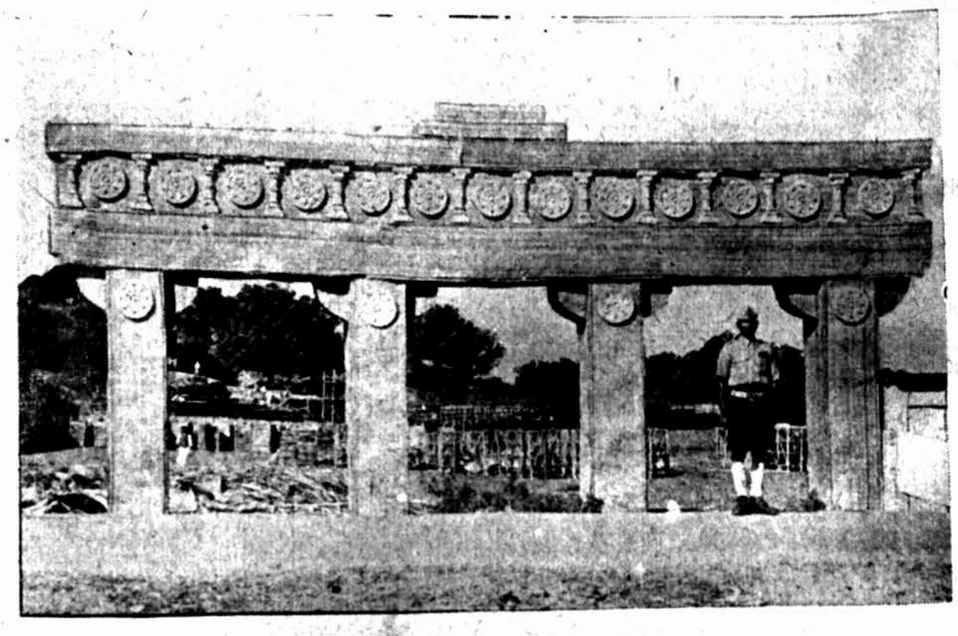


Entrance to Kala Mandal In Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition.

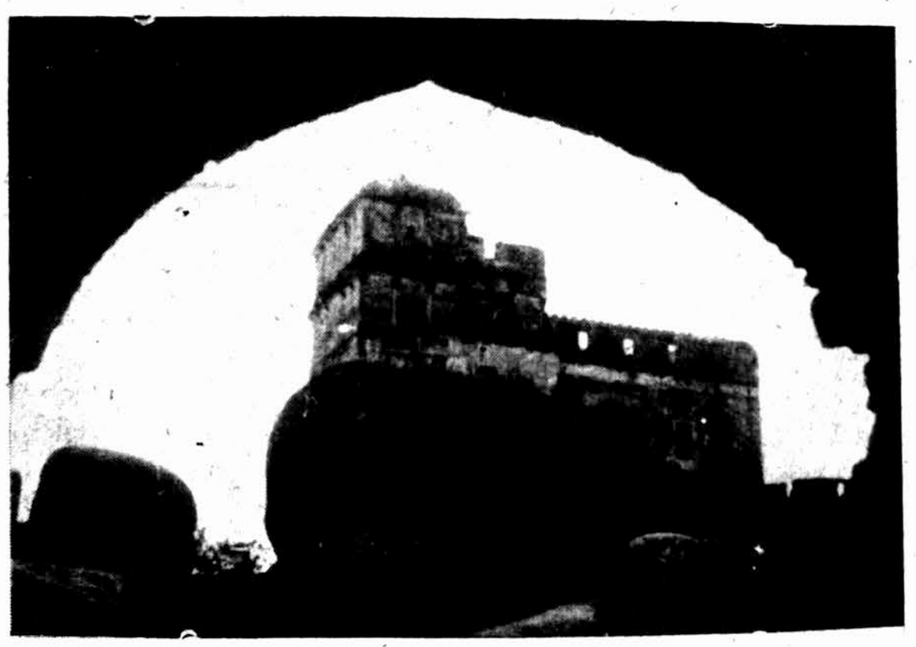


75 ft. high flag-post in the Zhenda Chowk, from which the National Tricolour will be flown.

Subjects Committee Pandal.

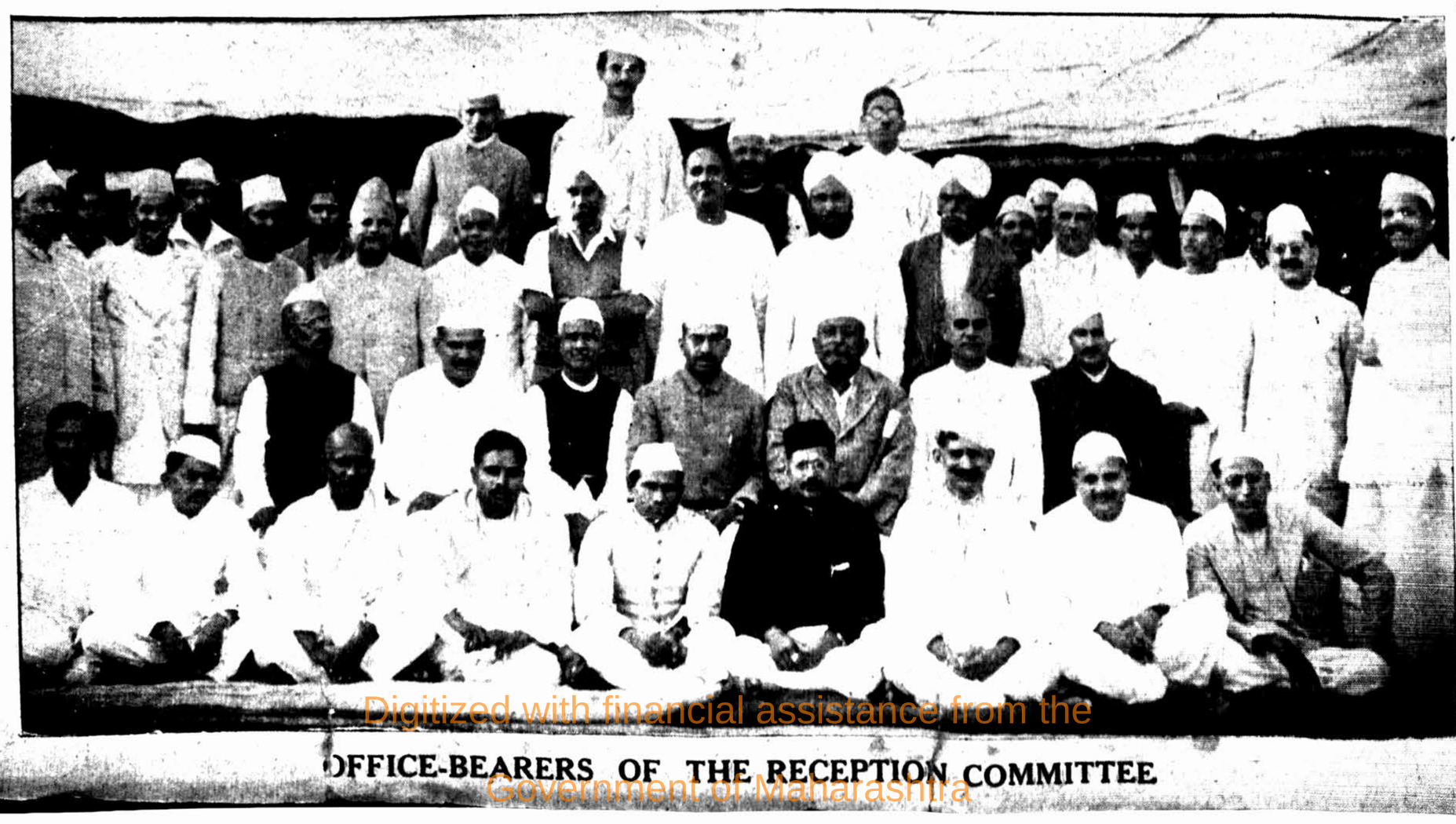


One of the gates to the Open Session of Congress.



Madan-Mahal:—The Palace of Maharani Durgavati, the valiant queen of Mahakoshal.

Ruins of Raja of Chattarpur's Temple on the banks of the Narbada, near Tripuri.



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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MARCH 12, 1939.

Salute To Gandhi*

By N. JOG.

NEVER HAS A Congress Session created more interest and excitement than the present one. What will the Tripuri Congress decide?—Will it give a new orientation to the Congress policy?—Will the old guard of the Congress finally retire and hand over the high command to the Leftists, who have been straining at the leash so long?—And above all, will it recall the Ministries and sound the bugle for the final fight against the threatened Federal Constitution?

All these and similar other questions have been on the tongues of lakhs of people ever since that historic Sunday, when Subhas Chandra Bose cantered home in the Presidential Stakes confounding his critics and dumbfounding the political prophets.

Sovran Voice

Nobody can profess to know the answers to those questions. NONE SAVE MAHATMA GANDHI! . . . For all he himself may aver, that the vote of the election was not so much against Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya as against himself, Gandhiji yet remains the sovran voice of the nation. He still epitomises in his emaciated frame the sufferings and the aspirations, the will of the people to be free.

There is nothing new or novel about Gandhiji saying that he would retire from the Congress, for as a matter of fact he has formally retired from the Congress five years ago. But the Congress has not retired from him and even a radical Nehru or a rebel Bose knows in his heart of hearts that Indian politics without the Saint of Shegaon will be like Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark.

Inspite of all the alarums and excursions, therefore, the Tripuri Congress will be Gandhi Congress alright, as have been all its predecessors ever since the special session at Calcutta hitched the Congress wagon to the star of non-violent non-co-operation. Since then, the Congress and the nation have passed through various vicissitudes, of which the recent presidential upset was only one. Well may those of us who have lived in the last two momentous decades echo the thoughts of Wordsworth on the French Revolution:

> Bliss it was in that dawn to be alive
> But to be young was very heaven.

The Gandhi Era

Not merely the Congress, but the very times belong to Gandhi. Do we not live in the Gandhi Era? That sums up in two words the India since the beginning of the twenties of the twentieth century. The Indian mind dearly loves an apotheosis. Time itself has been divided by the Hindus in different 'Yugas', according to the different incarnations of God Almighty. At present we live, of course, in the "Kali Yuga"—the Era of Evil. But has not God Shri Krishna himself promised us deliverance from the darkness that surrounds us?

Gandhi is the Great Deliverer and he has long since passed into the pantheon. Critics compare his mission to that of Christ or of Buddha, but millions and millions of his countrymen already know him as such.

One may profoundly deplore such idolatry, one may even actively resent it, but none can refuse to recognise it. Not only that, but one can go further and say that even dyed-in-the-wool iconoclasts willingly turn into ardent idolaters, when once under the spell of that toothless smile—witness the career of Jawaharlal Nehru. Those who went to scoff have always found themselves remaining to pray; if not Gandhi, with Gandhi, and many an atheist has helped in the congregational prayers conducted by him every morning and evening with the unfailing regularity of the sun.

*This article was written before Mahatma Gandhi's historic visit to Rajkot N.J.

"The greatest work before the Congress is the removal of internal corruption."

MAHATMA GANDHI

(Special message to "The Bombay Chronicle.")

If the Taj Mahal is love immortalised in marble, Gandhi epitomises love in his own mortal frame. The Taj inspite of its exquisite beauty and symmetry has a haunting sadness about it, while the wizened ungainly figure of Gandhi is a fountain of cheerfulness.

The Taj is a lament; Gandhi's life is a paean of joy The former teaches the transience of love. The latter its eternal nature.

Gandhi—The Lover

Next to the Taj Mahal, Gandhiji provides the biggest attraction in this country to the foreign tourist. If the Taj Mahal is love immortalised in marble, Gandhi epitomises love in his own mortal frame. The Taj in spite of its exquisite beauty and symmetry has a haunting sadness about it, while the wizened, ungainly figure of Gandhi is a fountain of cheerfulness. The Taj is a lament; Gandhi's life a paean of joy. The former teaches the transience of love; the latter its eternal nature.

To call Gandhi a Lover looks like a sacrilege, but though not in the line of Shaha Jehan, Gandhi is a Lover all the same, as Buddha was a Lover, as St. Francis of Assisi was a Lover.

His love has a universality about it, which transcends the personal factor and merges itself impersonally into humanity itself. His cult of non-violence, though negative in appearance, is very positive in its significance. It springs from his unshakable faith in the God-head in man, and the double negative in non-violent non-co-operation does make a very emphatic affirmative.

"Propa-Gandhi"

Gandhi is known in the civilised and most of the uncivilised world. Gandhi, indeed, is the only thing that the average foreigner knows about India, as any Indian who has travelled in Europe and America can testify. His name has almost passed into international currency. One recalls in this connection the pun played upon Dr. Goebbels, the famous publicity chief of the Nazis, when he was once hailed as "Mahatma Propa-Gandhi."

Gandhi And Grandi

Another tale relates to Senor Grandi, the dapper and debonair Italian diplomat. It was just after the second Round Table Conference, which Gandhi attended as the plenipotentiary of the Indian National Congress. The British and Continental press was full of

(Continued On Page 2)

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

Need For Strengthening And Purifying Congress

"Events are marching fast in India and abroad while we are wrapped up in our internal crisis of the Congress. Because of this we must not lose our sense of perspective or forget the heavy responsibilities that Congressmen have to shoulder.

There is not much difference in principles and policies, but even more important to-day is the need for strengthening and purifying Congress and removing all indiscipline and corruption from it.

All of us must co-operate in this task and make the Congress a fit instrument to achieve India's Freedom."

—JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

SALUTE TO GANDHI

(Continued from page 1)

pictures that time of Gandhi with his celebrated loin-cloth and shawl.

Count Grandi had occasion then to go to Paris in connection with the impending Stressa Conference. While attending one of the official receptions, attired in full evening dress, he was accosted by the wife of one of the diplomats at the British Embassy, who observed: "How delighted to see you, Monsieur."

The gallant Senor acknowledged the greeting in his best courtly manner, whereupon the lady proceeded:

"The last time I saw you was when you came out of St. James' Palace with your loin-cloth draped all over your head . . . ."

For once the resourceful and polished Ambssador found himself dumbfounded.

The Gandhi Frock

This story, like many other woven round the name of Gandhi, may probably be apocryphal. But the following at any rate is an authentic anecdote recounted by Mr. J. H. Squire, the famous British composer.

Once his woman pianist was discussing the Summer Season with Mr. Squire, when the question of dress cropped up. "I think", she said, "that I shall wear an organdie frock."

Just then Mr. Squire's colleague, Tom Jenkins, appeared on the scene.

"I believe that it would be rather effective on the platform." Mr. Squire told the pianist, who left accordingly to arrange for the dress. Immediately the door closed, Tom said:

"She didn't really mean that about the dress, did she?"

"Why not?" asked Mr. Squire, "I'm sure it will be very attractive."

"But—but—", faltered the flabbergasted Mr. Jenkins, who had caught only one or two syllables of the preceding conversations, "Well, I'm not strait-laced, but what about the Corporation? I mean to say—a Gandhi frock—wouldn't that be just a loin-cloth?"

A Timely Reminder

IN EVERYDAY LIFE one so often comes across destitute Widows and Children struggling hard to maintain themselves, because those on whom they were dependent had not the forethought to make adequate provision for them in the event of the inevitable happening—DEATH.

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BOSE—The Man Of The Hour

By RAMESH KUMAR BOSE

SUBHAS Chandra Bose, the President of the Tripuri Session of the Indian National Congress, has "the genius of Bengal on his face and youth on his brow and a shining record of glorious service to the country". He is one of the youngest Presidents of the Congress, being first elected to this highest honour at the age of 40

The late Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale was the youngest of all to preside over the deliberations of the Congress at Benares in 1905 at the age of 39. The late Sir Sankaran Nair became the President of the Amraoti Congress in 1897 at the age of 40. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was also the "chosen" leader of India at the age of 40. Sjt. Subhas Bose is young in spirit but, unhappily, old and weak in body. The late Deshbandu Chittaranjan Das was in the habit of referring to him as a "young old man".

Subhas is an able and intelligent worker. He has a great organising capacity and very few can keep pace with him in this respect. When he was the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation in 1924, he proved his administrative genius and organising capacity to the fullest extent, within a short span of six months and that, too, at the young age of 25. Even the Central Government admitted his ability and power of organisation. The then Home Member for the Government of India, the Hon. Sir Henry Craik, spoke in very high terms about these qualities of Subhas in the Central Legislative Assembly in order to justify his continued detention.

Faith In Youths

The young President is interested in youth movements. He has a detailed knowledge of all the youth organisations and movements in the world. He has implicit faith in Indian youths. He wants them to be good, useful and patriotic citizens. I remember that while speaking to some of his friends at the end of 1931, he outlined a scheme for a "united front" of Indian youths against British Imperialism. "I want the co-operation of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru" he was telling his comrades, "and I am sure he will welcome my scheme with open arms, thus lending me a hand to carry out this responsibility".

But soon after that he was arrested and that valued scheme remained in the air, as later he had to go to Europe for reasons of health. In his opinion the future of India depends only on the youth movement. "Youth movement in India is the spontaneous self-expression of the national soul" he says, "self-conscious youth will not act, but will also dream, will not only destroy, but will also build. It will succeed where even you may fail—it will create for you a new India and a free India—out of the failures, trials and experience of the past."

Subhas Chandra Bose, President of Tripuri Session of Congress.

His Sacrifices

Subhas Bose has suffered much for the nation, at the cost of his health. He entered political life in 1920 after resigning the Indian Civil Service. Since then his life is one of continuous suffering and detention. He was arrested nearly nine times during the last 16 years, and has spent almost all his life since he entered the political arena in detention, in prison and in exile in Europe.

Subhas had a taste and liking for self-sacrificing, social service right from his childhood. When young Subhas was schooling, he collected a band of young and enthusiastic men to nurse sick persons and also to carry the dead bodies of helpless and forlorn persons to the cremation ground. The Hon. Mr. Biswanath Das, the Prime Minister of Orissa, writing about Sjt. Subhas's early reminiscences says, "So much was he (Subhas Bose) sometimes moved that he would in the course of his morning walks give up his wrappers to the helpless sufferers. Be it said to the credit of his parents that they did all they could to encourage and develop this great quality in the young man".

Exponent Of Truth

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose believes in truth and the frank and bold expression of truth. He has suffered much for such a bold expression. He regards Gandhiji as the greatest Indian. He gives him highest respect also. But if we glance at the history of the Congress of the last ten years, we shall come to know that he has not hesitated to express his opinions frankly and boldly even before Mahatma Gandhi. On the question of Council Entry there were serious differences between him and the Working Committee at the Lahore Congress, which ultimately resulted in the foundation of a new party called "Congress Democratic Party" by him and Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar. The latest example of his frank and bold expression is that he refused to withdraw from the candidature for the Congress Presidentship. Another noteworthy example of his frankness can be traced to 1933, when Mahatma Gandhi suspended the Civil Disobedience movement. He and the late President Vithalbhai Patel issued a statement from Vienna adversely criticising Gandhiji's policy.

Soldier And Sanyasi

From early childhood Subhas was influenced by the teachings of Sri Ramkrishna Paramhansa and Swami Vivekananda. Once, as a young man, he wanted to renounce the world and become a recluse. He gave up his studies for some time and wandered in the United Provinces in search of a suitable 'guru'. He even made pilgrimages to holy places like Benares and Mathura, but in vain. At last this young man returned home completely disappointed in his search for a suitable 'guru'.

Subhas is a strict disciplinarian also. This is probably due to his training in the Indian Defence Force. Subhas, thus combines in him the qualities of a self-sacrificing social worker, disciplined soldier and a hermit and

(Continued On Page 62)

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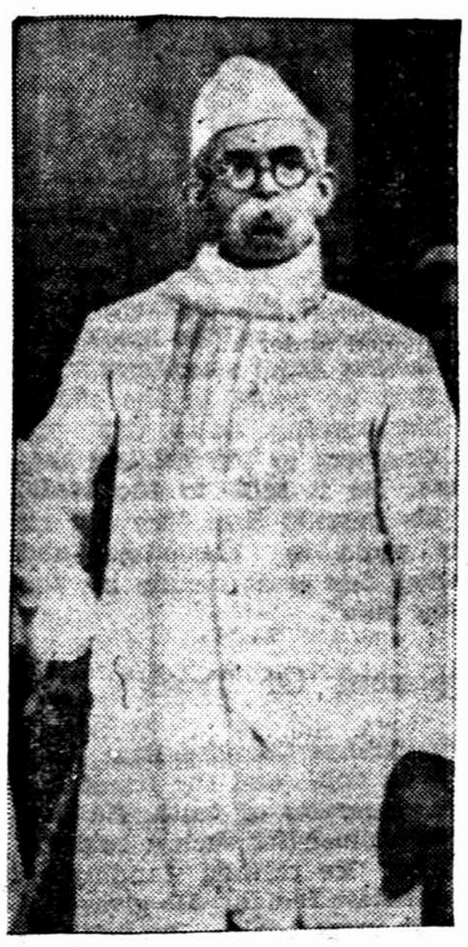
The Nation's

By "NARAD"

Who are the men who are hosts this week to the representatives of the nation assembled at Tripuri? In this article the author introduces the leading lights of the Central Provinces and prominent office-bearers of the Reception Committee.



The Hon. Pandit Ravishankar Shukla.

THE HON'BLE PUNDIT RAVI SHANKER SHUKLA

(Premier, C. P. & Berar.)

THE Hon'ble Pandit Ravishankar Shukla was born in 1877. He graduated from the Hislop College. After that he joined the Hitakarini High School, Jubbulpore and was afterwards head-Master of the Khairagarh School. Later he was tutor to the Chiefs of Easter, Kawardha and Khairagarh State. He graduated in law in 1909, and started practice at Raipur. He was a Swarajist member of the C. P. Legislative Council from 1923 to 1926. He was a member of the Raipur Municipal Committee and President of the Raipur Co-operative bank and District Council. He was elected twice the president of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee and was jailed twice during the Civil Disobedience Movement. He is a renowned constitutionalist of the Province and is a veteran Congress worker. As a Congress Premier, he rendered invaluable and inexhaustible services in moulding the Vishnudutt Nagar in the present form.

THE HON'BLE PUNDIT DWARAKA PRASAD MISHRA

(Minister For Local-Self Government, C. P. & Berar)

Pundit D. P. Mishra was born in 1901. He underwent training in journalism in Anand Bazar Patrika office in Calcutta. While a student of the final year of the Law College, he was elected to the Central Legislative Assembly in 1926. He was the editor of the "Lokmat", a Hindi daily (now defunct) from Jubbulpore and also of the "Shree Sharda". He was imprisoned in 1931-32, and was elected the President of the Jubbulpore Municipality while he was still in Jail in 1932. He was later removed from the office of the Municipal presidentship over the question of the employment of the persons convicted during the civil disobedience movement. He was re-elected president in 1934. He was disqualified by the Governor-General when he stood for the Central Assembly. He is a keen fighter, shrewd politician and a good writer. It is mainly due to his untiring and persistent efforts that this nameless Province has been re-christianed as the Mahakoshal and succeeded in reviving the glory that was Tripuri.

THE HON'BLE PT. DURGASHANKAR MEHTA

A thorough gentleman first and last, Mr. D. K. Mehta represents that class of the middle class intelligentsia of our country that was drawn to the freedom movement, not so much for the amelioration of their own miseries as for the liberation of their people. This class of nationists is materially well placed in society but it feels the pangs of bondage, disrespect, and humiliation that a citizen of a slave country is forced to put up with and this is what draws them to the struggle.

Mr. Mehta joined the Congress in August 1921. He suspended his practice in December 1921. He participated in the Flag Satyagraha movement in 1923 and was sentenced to 1 year's Rigorous Imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 under section 117 of the Indian Penal Code. He was a prisoner in Seoni and Mandla jails. On his release, he was unwilling to resume his practice and hence started business. He failed in this for want of experience and his attention being divided between business and public work. He rejoined the Bar in October, 1927.

When the wave of Civil Disobedience came in 1930, he joined the active fight once again and was arrested in August 1930. He was sentenced to 16 months' R.I.

He was a member of the C. P. Legislative Council during 1927—30 and he resigned his seat in 1930 in pursuance of the Congress mandate. He was chairman of the District Council for a number

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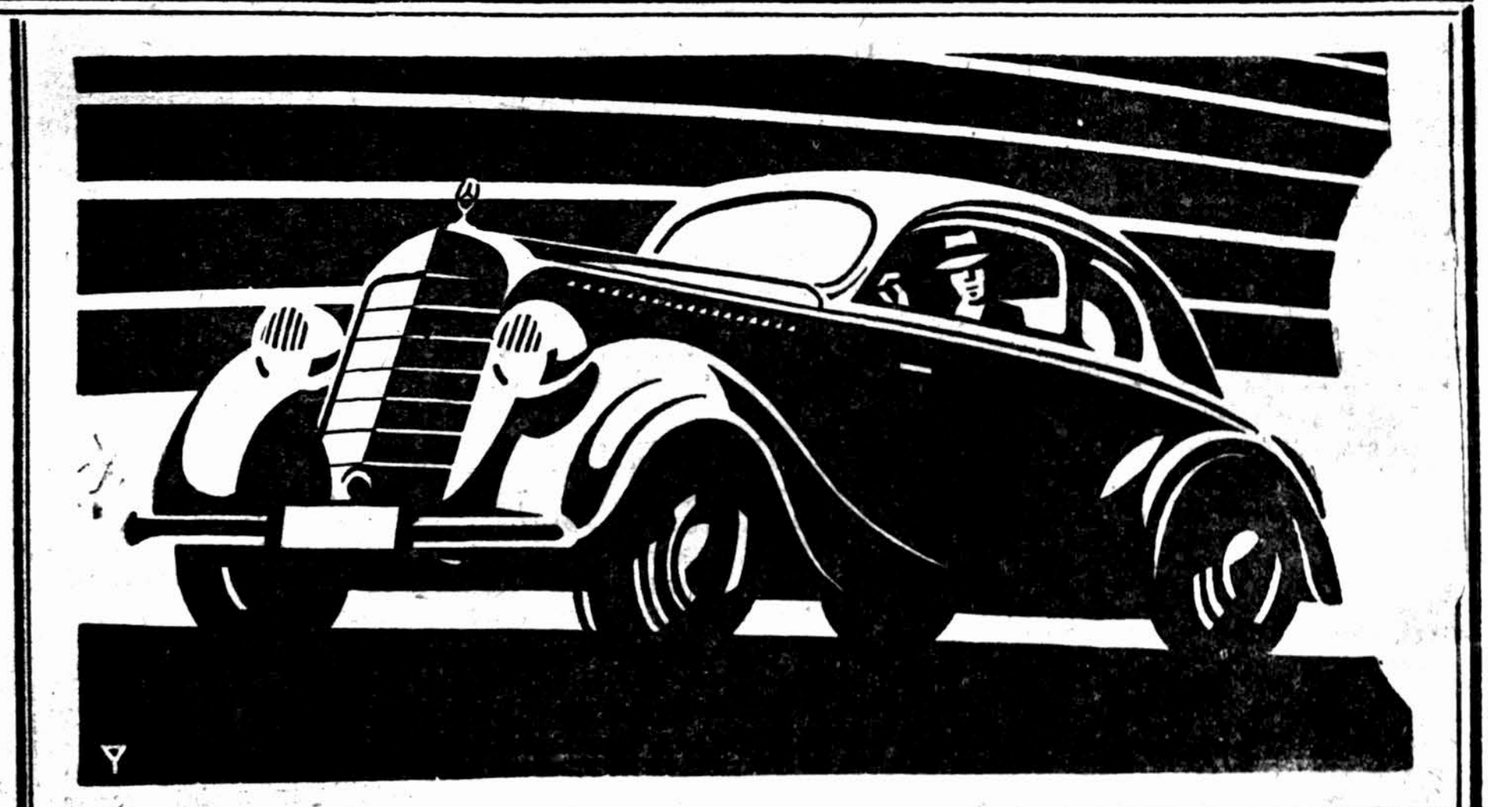

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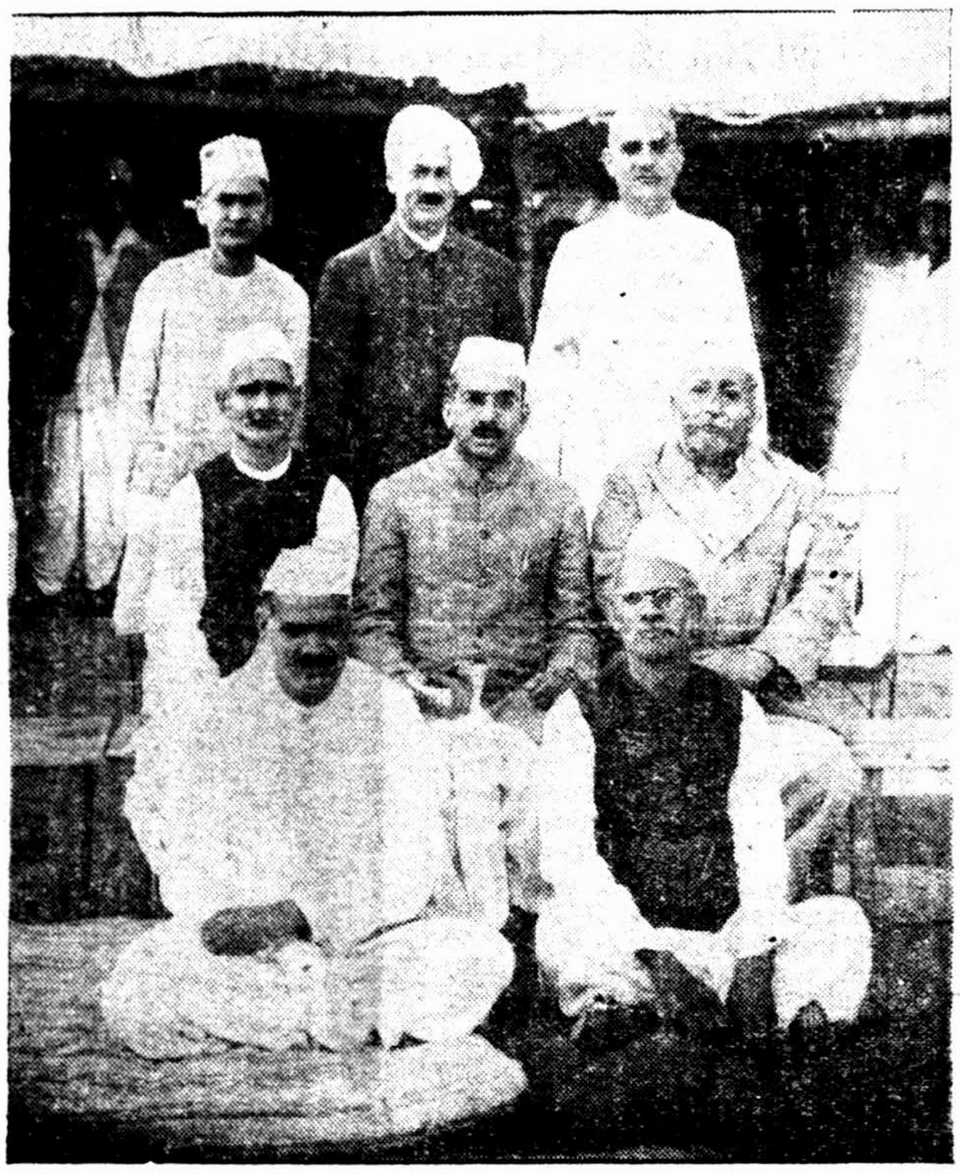
Hosts

Men Behind Tripuri Session Of The Congress



LEFT TO RIGHT:—Bottom row:—Pt. K. L. Dube; Pt. S. D. Mishra.

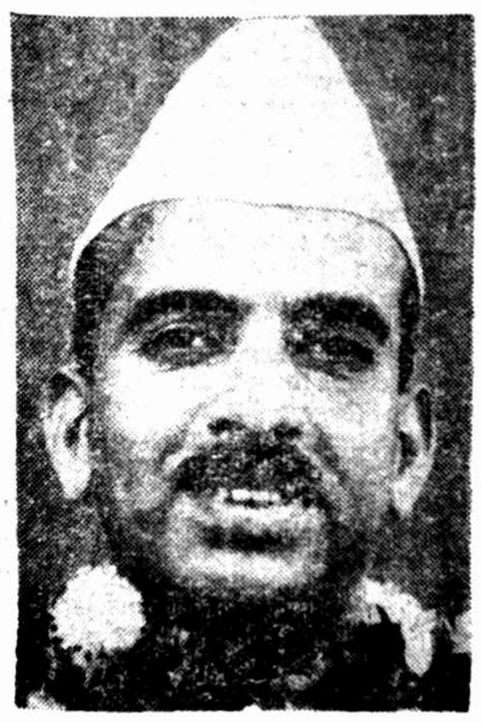
MIDDLE ROW ON CHAIRS:—The Hon. Mr. G. S. Gupta, (General Secretary); Seth Govind Das, (Chairman); Pt. B. N. Dube.

TOP ROW:—Mr. Dongaonkar (Personal Assistant to the General Secretary and Office-Superintendent); Shri Raghunath Singh Kiledar and Mahant Laxminarain Das.

SETH GOVIND DAS, M.L.A. (CENTRAL)

(Chairman, Reception Committee)

Seth Govind Das was born with a silver spoon in his mouth. When he was yet a student, his mind had taken a turn in a different direction. Like so many of his fellow zamindars he did not wander after titles, nor did he try



Seth Govind Das, Chairman of the Reception Committee

to gain laurels from the British Government. He was aware of the times. His heart had begun to burn with the love of motherland; he began to feel for his poor and naked brethren.

In 1920 he joined the Congress. His test came in 1921. He courted jail much to the chagrine of his father. He and Seth Bajaj were the two stalwarts chosen to shoulder the responsibility of the C. D. Movement in these provinces. He was also taken in, in the so-called Congress division. He joined hands with Pt. Motilal Nehru and C. R. Das who had decided for the Council programme. He was returned to the Council of State as a Swarajist from 1924-30.

Again the country called him and in 1930 he joined the C. D. Movement. He was imprisoned twice. He felt confident that he was going in a right direction which he had chosen in 1920. His sincere work was appreciated even by Mahatma Gandhi in "Young India."

Seth Sheodas Daga.

Like a true soldier of the Congress when time again came for the parliamentary programme he was returned as a Congress member of the Central Legislative Assembly in 1935. He still holds that post. Political career could not hold him up from his literary taste. He has a special love for drama. He has himself written many plays. Though he is a Marwadi by caste and birth, he has a greater love for Hindi. He is also desirous of pushing up the national industries. The Adarsha Chitra Ltd., and the Jubbulpore Chemical Co., are examples which show that he does not forget the economic side.

PUNDIT MAKHANLAL CHATURVEDI

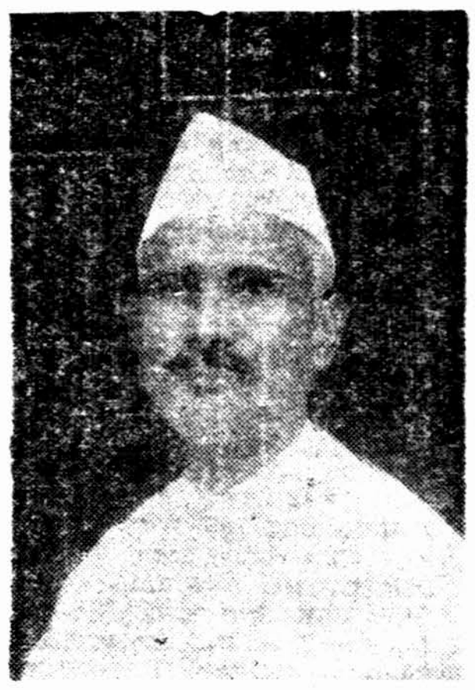
(Vice President, Reception Committee)

Pundit Makhanlal Chaturvedi was born in April 1888 in Village Babai of the Hoshangabad district He was educated in his village school and then became a teacher at Khandwa in 1904. Since then he has made Khandwa his permanent abode with a few breaks due to political necessities. His early associates were with Shri Ganesh Shanker Vidhyarthi, Tapasvi Sunderlal and Pundit Balkrishna Sharma. He edited the Monthly Magazine "Prabha". He worked in the Mahakoshal with Pundit Vishnudutta Shukla and Pundit Madhava Rao Sapre He became the first editor of the "Karmveer", which has thrived heroically against the fearful odds even to this day. He is still the editor of the "Karmveer" which occupies a prominent place in the political development of the Province. Pundit Makhanlal Chaturvedi was sentenced in 1921 for alleged seditious speeches. He was again sentenced in 1930 and was lodged in the Jubbulpore Central Jail. These incarcerations have told heavily on his health. Pandit Chaturvedi belongs to that batch of public workers in the Central Provinces who have tried to keep the prestige of Mahakoshal untarnished under all circumstances. He is a forceful orator.

THE HON'BLE MR. G. S. GUPTA

(Speaker Of The C. P. Legislative Assembly And General Secretary, The Reception Committee)

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Gupta, born in the year 1886 A.D., belongs



Mr. G. S. Gupta.

to a well-known and ancient family in Chhatisgarh.

His political career began from College days (1906-07). He has been a member of the A.I.C.C. since 1921 till 1936 almost continuously. On the call of the Congress he suspended his flourishing practice in the year 1921. In the election of the year 1923 to the C. P. and Berar Legislative Assembly he was returned unopposed. In the election of 1926 his opponent was very badly defeated. From 1926 to 1929 (when he resigned) the Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Gupta was the leader of the opposition as leader of the Congress party in the C. P. Legislative Council. In the C. D. Movement he was twice convicted.

(Continued On Page 60)

HOW TO BECOME A NEW MAN
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Hindustani Seva Dal

It Must Be Revived Without Delay

By Dr. N. S. HARDIKAR

OUR country is feeling more and more the necessity of having a permanent All-India Volunteer Organisation. The Indian National Congress and also other allied bodies chalk out programmes from time to time. But to put them into operation a very large band of well disciplined and trained workers throughout the length and breadth of the country is essential.

Leaders lay out polices, formulate plans and decide upon the steps the country should take. But all these policies, plans or programmes would remain without being given any effect to unless there are sufficient workers in the field. Day by day our national movement is advancing and our activities are increasing in numbers. Consequently the necessity of full time eficient workers whether in the urban or rural areas and particularly in the latter is being keenly felt.

Birth Of The Seva Dal

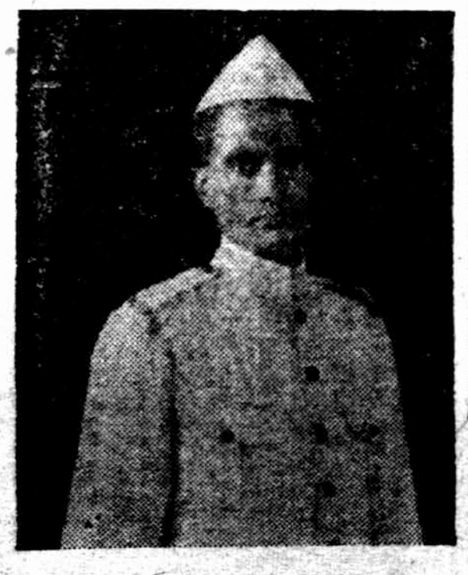
Until Mahatma Gandhi took into his hands the reins of Indian politics, national service in our country meant nothing more than platform speeches as a pastime and that for an insignificant fraction of the intelligentsia. There was never felt any need of maintaining full time workers on any appreciable scale to push on the national programmes, if there were any. But since the days of non-co-operation, the people have come to realise the necessity and advisability of as large a number of full time workers as possible.

In the first stage of the non-co-operation movement of 1921-22 thousands of youths all over the country came out of schools and colleges and were available to carry on the various programmes of these memorable days. But all of them being quite new and inexperienced their services, howsoever sincere and honest, could not achieve as much as they would have if they had been well trained and disciplined.

This was made good to a certain extent from 1923 onwards when the Hindustani Seva Dal under the guidance of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was started. Since its inauguration until the dawn of the Civil Disobedience movement in 1930 the Seva Dal spread its branches in almost all provinces of the country under the patronage and with the blessings of Congress Committees directly in some provinces and indirectly in others. The training given and discipline taught to thousands of youths under the auspices of the Seva Dal stood them in good stead and they rendered yeoman's service during the first C. D. movement.

As a recognition of this and with a view to bring the Dal directly under its control and patronage the All-India Congress Committee in August 1931 made the Seva Dal an auxiliary body of the Congress and thus the All-India Volunteer organisation became a part and parcel of that great political body—the Indian National Congress.

But the Government's ban on the Dal laid at the beginning of 1932 was not lifted even though almost all other organisations in the country were freed from the same in 1934, soon after the C. D. movement was suspended. The



Dr. N. S. Hardikar.

ban on the Dal was lifted only after the Congress Ministries came into power and to-day the Seva Dal is in a position to restart its work at least in the Congress governed provinces. The various programmes placed before by its leaders require to be given effect to and this is possible only with the help of a large number of voluntary workers. The plans of the various Congress Governments such as drive against illiteracy, adult education, village improvement schemes, collection of vital statistics, creating communal harmony among the people and the like may be easier for attainment if there are efficiently trained and disciplined youths.

When the Seva Dal was first started in 1923 the country was not so advanced in its national consciousness as it is to-day. The youth is mentally better prepared and more ready now to sacrifice himself at the altar of the motherland. The unemployment problem and economic conditions in the country have also immensely contributed to the youth's preparedness for the service of the nation.

Under the Congress Governments the atmosphere for pushing forward the work of an All-India Volunteer organisation is also conducive. This is, therefore, the opportune time for us to consolidate our forces and harness the same for preparing, training and disciplining the youth of the nation, without whose active participation the struggle for country's freedom can go no further. Let the youths, therefore, gather under the banner of the Congress and consolidate themselves into an All-India Volunteer organisation and help to revive the Hindustani Seva Dal.

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Congress And The States

Plea For A New Orientation Of Congress Policy

By Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar.

SHRIYUT Subhas Babu's re-election to the Congress Presidentship can safely be regarded as a sign-post showing a definite turn in Congress policy to the Left. It is true that in the final result personal factors and the reaction against obviously perverse arguments used by those opposed to Babu Subhas, played a very important part, but such a heavy voting against the combined efforts of well-tried leaders unmistakably showed that there was a large number of Congressmen who were not satisfied with the policy of constitutionalism and drift that prevailed at the Congress headquarters.

Fighting Programme In The Provinces

Whether the new Working Committee is formed on the united front basis, or whether the Patel Group, owing to the awkward position in which their tactics have betrayed them, keeps aloof from it, Provincial Governments shall have soon to move out of the red-tape rut; they must use the present constitution only as a weapon to destroy the Government of India Act. What is required is a constitution that shall allow the people's representatives provincial autonomy not in name only but also in substance. The Congress Ministers with the best will in the world cannot introduce any radical reforms for the uplift of the masses unless they secure undivided control over all the administrative services and unless they get sufficient share of the funds now being wasted in an irresponsible manner by the Central Government. To carry out development schemes on a large and nation-wide basis, retrenchment in overhead charges is absolutely necessary. The British rule has left India far behind in the race of economic progress; poverty and ignorance of the Indian masses have become proverbial; no tinkering, as is possible under the present constitution, can remedy the evil. For a step forward radical measures are necessary, and no radical measure can possibly be taken in hand in the provinces under the restrictions that the Government of India Act imposes on Provincial Governments The present constitution, therefore, must be scrapped through before it can be replaced by a constitution suitable to our conditions and in conformity with the wishes of the people

It does not necessarily mean that the provincial constitution is to be made unworkable immediately, but it shall not in future be used as if, according to Gandhiji, the Congress was in "alliance with the British". There can be no alliance between the slave drivers and the slaves except on the basis of slavery. Any alliance between the British and the Indians is possible only when Indians are free to set their seal on it independently of any outward pressure. The Indian constitution, as long as it does not get sanction for it from the people, can be worked only in a spirit of non-co-operation or slavery; the spirit of alliance or good-will can have no place in it.

Provincial governments are now lost in the blind alleys of routine they take pride in carrying out their administrative duties as strongly and as successfully as their predecessors. That approach to the present constitution must change. To work in conformity with the spirit of the Congress resolutions and its ideals, it would be necessary for the ministers to work not only within the four corners of the Government of India Act, but also outside it. The example of Ireland and De Valera is before them.

In no way should they allow themselves to be used as tools of British Imperialism. Saluting parades before the Union Jack and active participation in Government parties must end.

Aggressive Opposition To Federation

After Tripuri, opposition to Federal constitution is also to become not only more vocal but also more aggressive. The policy of "Wait and See" is bound to be replaced by active opposition. We cannot wait to see first the Federation imposed and then hoping that we shall try to devise means to fight it. It may suit old time tactics, but in critical times like the present, when in political affairs all over the world the time-factor means so much, we may have to carry the fight forward, as they say, in the enemy's own camp. The choice of time and place should rest with us and not with those who stand opposed to our freedom.

Apart from this change in tactics, there is bound to be also a difference in the conception of Federation. There are fundamental difference between the conception of the Central constitution that India wants and what is proposed to be agreed to by some of our friends of the old guard.

All this shall have to change. The Government of India Act must go lock, stock and barrel. Indians had no hand in giving shape to it and they cannot accept it. The future Government of India is to be based on the constitution that will be evolved by her own children in their own free will; no constitution, lopsided or well balanced, can be allowed to be imposed upon by any outside agency. Federated India must be ruled not only by the elected representatives of its various units, it should also have full and undivided control over its civil and military services, financial and industrial resources and Inland and Foreign relations. Nothing short of this shall satisfy the younger generation.

The Congress And The States

Change should also be expected in the attitude of the Congress towards the struggle in India States for responsible government. Rightly or wrongly political workers in the States have never felt satisfied with the Congress attitude towards their activities for political uplift in the States. The Haripura resolution on the States, though passed after great pressure, marked some advance on the old position; but it is still regarded by those concerned as halting and half-hearted. Developments in Rajkot and Jaipur, therefore, are a welcome advance over the old position. But, it should not be forgotten that Jaipur agitation is not based on the demand for responsible Government and that the Rajkot agitation is limited to a very small territory. The importance the agitation in Jaipur and Rajkot has assumed is mainly due to the personalities involved rather than to any definite or clear-cut policy behind it. Sardar Patel or Jamnalal Bajaj or even Gandhiji are not yet definitely committed to carry on unceasing active propaganda in the States for the establishment of responsible Government; they still feel shy of using Congress strength for the active support of the Indians living in the States. The agitation in Hyderabad, Travancore and Kashmir shows this. In future, Congress is bound to give

(Continued on page 59)

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HINDUSTANI IN SCHOOLS

Misguided Agitation In Madras

(By the Hon. Dr. V. Subbaroyan, Minister of Law and Justice Madras.)

THE introduction of Hindustani compulsorily in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd forms in Madras has raised a great controversy. The anti-Hindustani agitators have thrived on the slogan that Tamil is in danger by the introduction of Hindustani compulsorily. They have forgotten the fact that English has been the medium of instruction in all the secondary schools for well nigh a century and in spite of it Tamil has thrived and not merely thrived but also has grown in stature. Fortunately this agitation found no place either in the Andhra or the Kerala part of our Province. In both these areas the compulsory introduction of Hindustani has been welcomed, but in the Tamil country some of the communalists have taken advantage of this policy of the Congress Government and have made an attack on it. They found that they could not attack other policies like Prohibition or the Debt Relief Act. Though the agitation is not as strong as it was at the beginning, it still continues because the leaders of the communal party have made it a plank on their platform. Though Hindustani was introduced only in about 125 schools last year, the strength in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd forms in all these schools have increased even though there are other schools in the locality to which the pupils could have gone if there was such objection to the learning of Hindustani. This has also given an impetus to the study of Hindustani as will be seen from the fact that in 1937 there were only eight thousand candidates for examinations for proficiency in Hindustani conducted by the Hindi Prachar Sabha of Madras, whereas in 1938 the number had increased to eighteen thousand. This year, for the February examination alone, ten thousand candidates have appeared and no doubt the increase for the whole year will be startling when we get it. This only shows that whatever may be the opinion of anti-Hindustani agitators there is a feeling in the Tamil country that in view of national solidarity Hindustani is a language which every southerner must learn. From my own experience of school children, I can say without any fear of contradiction that the children are anxious to learn the language and make themselves really proficient in it, because they know in future India this language will play a great part in national affairs

MOTHER TONGUE, MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

With the introduction of Hindustani, the Madras Government also took the step of making the mother tongue the medium of instruction in all high school classes. This policy is being pursued and by next year the medium of instruction up to the VIth form will be the mother tongue of the locality. Therefore, the cry that Tamil is in danger is a vain one because every importance is to be given to the mother tongue in any scheme of education in this Province. Some of the leaders of this anti-Hindustani agitation have had to speak in English on platforms because they themselves cannot use their mother tongue in public speaking. Naturally the common people ask whether these are the people who are going to protect Tamil. It is due to the influence of Mahatmaji that the mother tongue has become the language which is spoken by every Congress leader in the Province when he has to address mass meetings. No doubt this is due to the fact that if there is to be mass contact, it can only be through the medium of the language of the locality and not through English and people are beginning to realise that a knowledge of Hindustani is essential if one is to take part in national affairs. A wrong impression may no doubt be given to people outside this Province by this agitation, but I feel sure that the step that the Government have taken is in the right direction and will begin to bear fruit in the near future. The credit for this achievement is certainly that of the Prime Minister whose unbounded faith in Gandhian ideology can never be disputed.

I am indeed obliged to the editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" for having given me an opportunity to write to the "Bombay Chronicle" Congress Number. The "Bombay Chronicle" has done great service to the nation by its boldness and by its advocacy of the cause of the Indian National Congress. My friend Mr. Brelvi himself has done a great deal for bringing the Muslims into the Congress and I wish this Congress Number every success.

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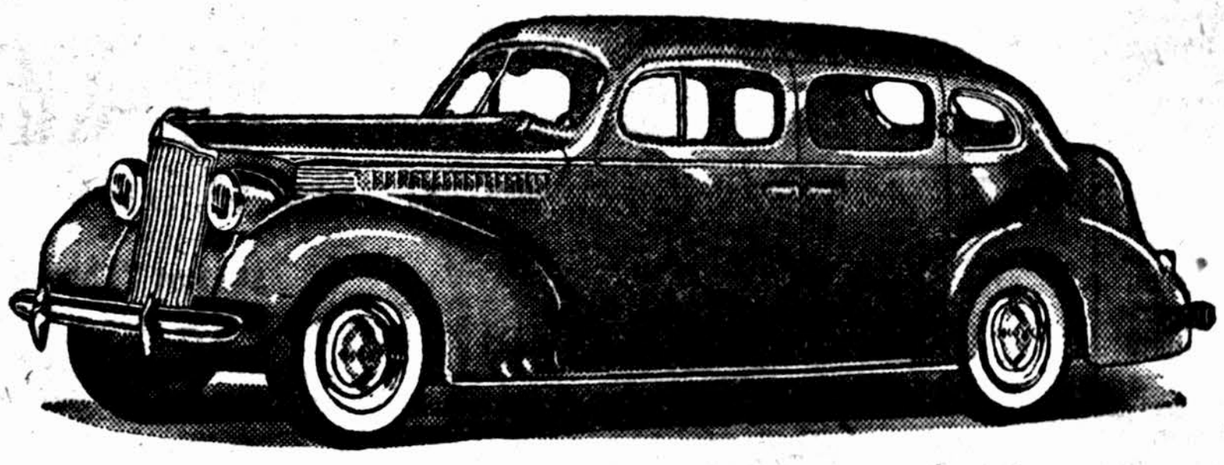

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A Vision Of Prohibition: Fifty Years Ago

(By R. P. MASANI).

"WHAT sort of a tree is that?"

"A Palm-Tree",

"Yes, I know it is a palm-tree, but what kind of palm-tree?"

"A toddy palm-tree"

"Yes, I think I have heard the name before; and what are these letters painted white upon it?"

"For taxation."

"You don't mean to say the trees in India are taxed?"

"Yes"

"Oh, India, the very hairs of your head are numbered!"

Such is the amusing report, given by James Douglas of the conversation on the tree tax, which Dr. Norman Macleod had on the morning after his arrival in India.

During the rule of the Portuguese and from the earliest days of the British occupation of Bombay, a regular revenue was derived from the manufacture and sale of liquor, toddy included. The "Bombay Gazeteer" (Vol II) gives details of the arrack-farm and the taxes paid by the Bhandaris, including the tax on toddy trees.

Legacy Of Foreign Rulers

By religion abstinent, India inherited the excise system from its foreign rulers along with diverse other institutions of Western civilisation. But "our little systems have their day. They have their day and cease to be."

The fate of the excise system is now trembling in the balance. In the words of the Finance Minister "a bigger step in our march to complete Prohibition" is to be taken. That will mean the extinction of that "most modern of western institutions." This is not, however, the first occasion when a determined onslaught is made on the system. The campaign may be said to have been launched in the eighties of the last century.

First Prohibition Campaign

When W. S. Caine, that great friend of India and father of temperance movement in England, visited India in 1888, he found that almost all the distilleries in the country belonged to Government. They let out liquor shops by public auction to the bidder who undertook to sell the largest number of gallons of liquor from the distilleries. Caine called a conference of representative Indians in Bombay where a strong desire was expressed that an organisation should be formed in Great Britain, to act in conjunction with branch organisations in India, with a view to saving India from the rapidly growing habit of drinking among the people. One of the moving spirits of that Conference was the father of the present excise minister of Bombay, the Hon. Dr. M. D. Gilder. In pursuance of the decision arrived at the conference the Anglo Indian Temperance Association was inaugurated. Samuel Smith was appointed President and Caine and Dadabhai Naoroji were two of its most active members.

Heavy Drink Bill

The moral evil of the yearly growing consumption of liquor, the harvest of crime, destitution, disease and death, was apparent to many; but its economic evil was not so readily realized. Addressing one of the Temperance Lodges on April 8, 1891, Dadabhai pointed out that the Drink Bill of the English nation amounted to about £140,000,000

Now (said he) if so much money were simply thrown away into the sea, it will be but a small evil. But the evil is doubled and multiplied. So much material, the gift of nature and labour, fit for the food of man, is converted into so much not only un-nourishing but destructive material. I do not know how the misery and suffering of the general deterioration of the whole race can be valued by any amount of money. . . . A few figures speak more eloquently than a volume of words. I take the total cost of drink to be about £130,000,000. This means that about the same amount would have supplied the whole people of the United Kingdom all the year round with all the bread (£70,000,000), butter and cheese (£35,000,000) and milk (£30,000,000), or the same amount would have supplied all the people all the year round the whole house rent (£70,000,000) and all the woollen and cotton and linen goods (£66,000,000).

With the full co-operation and assistance of the National Temperance Association of Great Britain, the newly formed Association stirred public opinion in both countries. A wave of temperance enthusiasm swept over India such as is witnessed to-day. Branch committees were formed in all principal cities of India and a network of Temperance Societies was established throughout the country Lectures were organised and temperance literature distributed in every province; deputations from England were sent to India with a view to encouraging the workers extending the movement.

Thanks to the agitation of the Association, in April 1888 a resolution was passed in the House of Commons, calling upon Government to introduce drastic reforms in the Indian Excise administration. In their annual statements exhibiting the moral and material progress of India, Government had taken credit for having restricted the use of illicit intoxicants. But did it affect the sobriety of the people? In that romantic publication itself was to be seen from year to year evidence of considerable increase in the excise revenue which was due not merely to improved excise administration but also to the increased consumption of "licit liquor."

R. P. Masani.

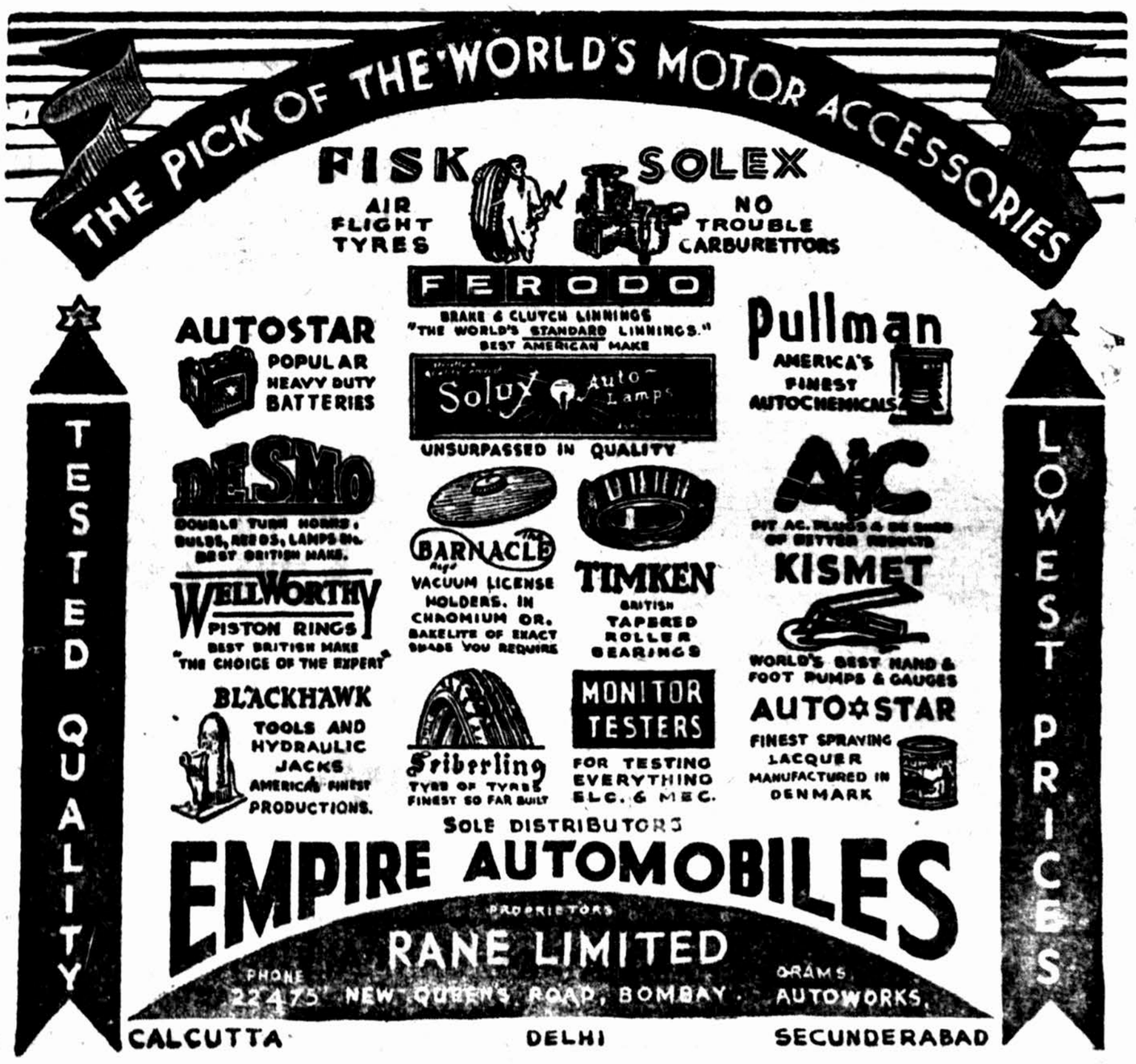
The champions of the temperance movement insisted that wherever a good majority of the people desired to get rid of the evil they should have the power of applying the "Veto." It was, they argued, simply the right application of the democratic principle that the good of the people at large and not the indulgence or the supposed pleasure of a few, should decide the condition of a community. The liberals of the day definitely included the "Veto" in their programme, and Dadabhai exhorted his audiences to demand the fulfilment of the pledge.

Dadabhai As President

The most interesting development of all such agitation in England was the inauguration of an "Indian Brotherhood of Total Abstainers." One of the most hopeful ways of grappling with the drink evil was to make the rising generation detest it and regard it as its duty and life's purpose to destroy it. The Indian Brotherhood of Total Abstainers therefore embarked on its career of prohibition with the fondest hopes and choicest blessings of the Temperance Association. Dadabhai was elected President.

The elements of English society to which the promoters of the organization belonged (he observed) often despised as faddists and fanatics; yet it was mainly to the efforts of that section of the community that all the great moral and social reforms of the country were due; to wit. the abolition of slavery, the emancipation of the Jews, the removal of Roman Catholic Disabilities, and many other similar movements. The founding of this Brotherhood is a little seed sown for the emancipation of India, and as such he was proud to be connected with it. Another promising feature about it is that Hindus and Mohammedans were able to meet together and take concerted action upon the great question which affected all communities alike.

It was not to be expected that a floating population of students in England could achieve much in the direction of prohibition. The promoters of the movement were not oblivious of this fact. They were however, content to see young students keenly interested in temperance movement and carrying with them to India a sense of abhorrence of the drink habit. Ever optimistic, Dadabhai looked forward to the day when even the oldest of them would see all India voting for Prohibition.



THE GANDHIAN TECHNIQUE

Implications Of The New Orientation: Dangers Ahead

By ACHARYA NARENDRA DEV

A more humane technique has been evolved by Gandhiji for dealing with his political opponents. He does not believe in the usual methods of extermination and elimination, but has replaced them by new methods of complete self-surrender and non-co-operation. He followed the policy of surrender when he was opposed by the Swarajists in 1925. In the beginning he was indifferent. Gradually he began to give active support to the Swarajists in the prosecution of their programme and ultimately ended the conflict by accepting parliamentary work as an integral part of the Congress programme.

This time the Mahatma has chosen to advise his followers to follow the policy of non-co-operation. It would not have mattered much if a new theory of 'homogeneity and clear-cut policy' had not been evolved in the meantime. In the past Gandhiji regarded the Congress as a national organisation and in the statement that he issued in 1919 on the occasion of his accepting the presidentship of the All-India Home Rule League, he said, "I venture to hope that all parties will cherish the Congress as a national organisation providing a platform for all parties to appeal to the nation, with a view to remedying its policy and I would endeavour to mould the policy of the League as to make the Congress retain its no-party national character." I do not know why he has now come to think that the Congress should function as a party organisation. This conception of the Congress necessarily involves one of the two things, either (i) the recession of the dominant group or (ii) the elimination of the minority groups. If put into practice it will mean a radical departure from the past. In my humble judgment the Congress has immensely gained in prestige and influence only by being a national organisation in the full sense of the term. Gandhiji knows how to resolve conflicts by establishing harmonious adaptations. But his new move to establish homogeneity in the Congress is the expression of a new tendency to avoid conflicts and not to solve them. Such a policy will cause irreparable loss to the Congress and will necessarily weaken it.

Acharya Narendradev.

Dangers Ahead

Fortunately for us the application of the Gandhian method has saved the Congress from a formal split at the present moment that this does not mean that there are no dangers ahead. The enumeration of a new policy by 12 members of the Working Committee in their letter of resignation leaves no room for doubt 'that reasons for non-co-operation are far deeper than what appears on the surface.

Special responsibilities have devolved upon those who will have to run the Congress organisation this year. Let them demonstrate their faith in the policy of united front by leaving no stone unturned for re-establishing unity in the Congress. This period of confusion should be terminated as early as possible.

Some people think that only the so-called leftists are on trial. The truth of the matter is that every Congressman, whatever his party label, is on trial.

I earnestly plead with the leaders to reconsider their position and revise their theories. I do not understand why a compromise with the 'incompatible groups' should be ruled out by them. Compromise is the essence of all politics, much more of the politics of a Satyagrahi. There are no fundamental differences between the opposing groups as regards the Congress objective and it is reasonable that there should be a place within the Congress for every political school of thought which subscribes to the creed of the Congress. This is sound political philosophy. That way lies success. Any other policy would be detrimental to the cause which all of us want to serve.

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A Peep Into Hyderabad

Aims Of The Satyagraha Movement

(By L. B. Bhopatkar, M.A., LL.B.)

HYDERABAD, Deccan, is a sealed book to many. They have very little knowledge about it except this that it is a Moslem State situated by the boundaries of Maharashtra, Berar, Karnatak and Andhra, and ruled over by H.E.H. the Nizam. It will, therefore, be both interesting and instructive to peep into Hyderabad with a view to ascertain the real facts and to find out how the administration of this premier State in India is being run for some years past.

According to the latest Report on the Administration of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the Fasli year 1345, which corresponds to 7th October 1935 A. D. to 5th October 1936 A. D., the total area of the State admeasures 82,698 square miles, of which 9,515 square miles are covered by reserved, protected and open forests. The total State area is equal to about 5 crores and 26 lacs acres of land. It is almost as big as Bengal in extent. It contains 5 big cities, 118 townships, and 21,708 villages.

The annual income of the State is about eight and half crores of rupees, excluding the private and personal income of His Exalted Highness the Nizam which he derives from his "Sheri" lands and "Mahals" and other private property. He takes every year out of the State revenues about fifty lacs of rupees to cover his own expenses, and sixteen lacs of rupees to cover those of his Princes and other members of the Royal family. He is reputed to be the richest man in India and one of the richest in the whole world.

The population of the State consists of 1,29,28,876 Hindus 15,07,272 Mohamedans, 1,51,382 Christians, 7,084 Parsis and only 27 Jews. Of the Hindus the population according to the major languages consists of 60,15,174 Telugus, 32,96,858 Maharattas and 15,36,928 Canarese. Thus, the Hindus constitute an overwhelming majority of the population.

Educational Progress

Considering the State revenues, educationally it is one of the most backward States in India. Even though the expenditure over Public Instruction has enormously increased during recent years, education, and particularly primary education, seems to have made little or no headway. The following table, prepared from available facts and figures, gives at a glance an idea of the percentage per 1,000 of the literate to the total population and the expenditure incurred during the period of forty years from 1881 to 1921.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
(PER 1,000)

Year	Percentage	Expenditure in Rs.
1881	37	2,29,220
1894	44	3,03,293
1901	32	7,48,665
1911	32	10,19,787
1921	33	68,29,902

During the period from 1921 to 1936 the expenditure has increased by leaps and bounds without a proportionate increase in the percentage of the literate to the total population. Those in the know believe that it is at a standstill.

Of the higher education the less said, the better. It was about 20 years back that the Osmania University was established. Lakhs upon lakhs of rupees have been spent over the buildings and establishment of this University, without resulting in a corresponding increased spread of liberal education. Even though the Mohamedans form hardly 10 per cent of the total population, more than 60 per cent of the students and 75 per cent of the professors are Mohamedans, and most of them are outsiders at that. The aim of this University apparently is more the propagation of the Islam Culture and Urdu language than the dissemination of useful knowledge of the liberal arts and sciences. A special faculty of Dina'yat (religion, of course, Moslem) has been opened, over which vast sums are being spent year after year. The medium of instruction in this University is Urdu.

The Regulations about private schools have practically put a strangle-hold on all private venture and effort in the field of education. While the number of private schools was 4,053 in the Fasli year 1,333, it came to be reduced to 3,142 in the Fasli year 1,335, and to 1,305 in the Fasli year 1,336, and is almost negligible at the present day.

During Fasli years 1,334 to 1,341, while the Mohamedan institutions received Government grants totalling several lakhs of rupees, the Hindu institutions catering to the needs of 90 per cent of the population received grants totalling only a few thousands. Moreover, about 5 to 6 lakhs of rupees are donated each year to Mohamedan institutions outside the Dominions. It was only recently that at the intercession of the Maharaja of Bikaneer a lakh of rupees was donated to the Hindu University at Benares.

L. B. Bhopatkar, M.A., LL.B.

The Ecclesiastical Department of the Dominions is probably the sorest spot in the whole administration. The duties of this Department are officially said to consist of "the supervision of the religious endowments of different communities pertaining to mosques, temples and churches, the administration of their religious pensions, and maintenance of religious schools, the Department also looks after the distribution of Youmias and Salianas and provides facilities in connection with important festivals".

But in point of fact great hindrances are placed in the way of the Hindu community with a view to restrict its religious and social liberties. While mosques and churches are permitted to be built without any regard to the religious sentiments of the Hindus, it goes extremely hard for the Hindus to secure permission even to repair their old temples, let alone the construction of new ones.

Public Services

This does not exhaust the tale of woes, so far as the Hindus are concerned. Even though the Hindus constitute 90 per cent of the total population and as such should enjoy the lion's share of the administration they are being pushed out of it steadily yet surely, making room for the other communities, quite disproportionate to their population, importance or abilities. The following table will give an idea of the composition of the higher staff of the various departments.

NUMBER OF OFFICERS IN VARIOUS DEPTS.

1. Secretariat: Hindus 36, Muslims 54, Christians 3 and Parsis 3.
2. Finance: Hindus 15, Muslims 26, Christians 1 and Parsis 2.
3. Malguzari: Hindus 20, Muslims 196, Christians 2 and Parsis 4.
4. Law: Hindus 12, Muslims 136, Christians 0 and Parsi 1.
5. Police and Jail: Hindus 13, Muslims 40, Christians 4 and Parsi 1.
6. Education: Hindus 53, Muslims 183, Christians 29 and Parsis 4.
7. Medicine: Hindus 45, Muslims 41, Christians 16 and Parsis 8.
8. P. W. D.: Hindus 34, Muslims 62, Christians 7 and Parsis 4.
9. Miscellaneous: Hindus 40, Muslims 120, Christians 73 and Parsis 36.

Total: Hindus 268, Muslim 864, Christians 73 and Parsis 36.

Thus, the proportion of higher posts to population works out as hereunder:—

Hindus 0.002; Mohamedans 3.06; Christians 0.05; and Parsis 0.5. This was in the year 1931, and the situation has become even worse to-day.

So far as the rank and file of

(Continued On Page 55)

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A Short Story

Mima's Aunt

By PANDITA KSHAMA ROW.

WHEN I first met Mima she was only a little girl. Her aunt who had been a child widow lived next door to my father's house.

Pent up in her quaint two storeyed house which was shut out from the adjoining houses by a high massive wall, she had always lived in entire seclusion. The only time the neighbours got a glimpse of the lady was when she went out visiting an Orphanage in the outskirts of the village.

For several years this seemed her only object in life. And then, one day I saw Mima arrive.

The news of Mima's arrival quickly spread amongst our juvenile circle and also that having lost both her parents, she had come to live with her aunt. We all looked forward to having a new companion amidst us, but Mima was not seen outside the front gate of her aunt's house. Occasionally I heard her voice as she ran about her garden which, being closed from all sides, there was little chance of getting even a glimpse of Mima's face.

Her aunt had a small pigeon house built in her garden. Mima fed these birds morning and evening. One day one of them having flown to our courtyard fell into our washing pond, but luckily I was near enough to save it from drowning. And standing behind the wall which divided our houses, I informed the distracted Mima about the rescue of her pet. She was so over-joyed that in spite of her aunt's strict orders not to step out of their front gate, she ran out into the street to take charge of the pigeon.

"You are a splendid girl!" she cried frantically seizing the trembling bird and smiling gratefully.

And that was the beginning of our friendship.

The following day when her aunt went out to pay her fortnightly visit to the Orphanage, Mima ventured to meet me again outside the front gate. We talked for a while and finally decided to see each other every day.

But how were we to manage it?

I reflected for a moment: "wait, I have got an idea," I whispered "I shall ask our gardener to remove a few bricks from the wall between our houses."

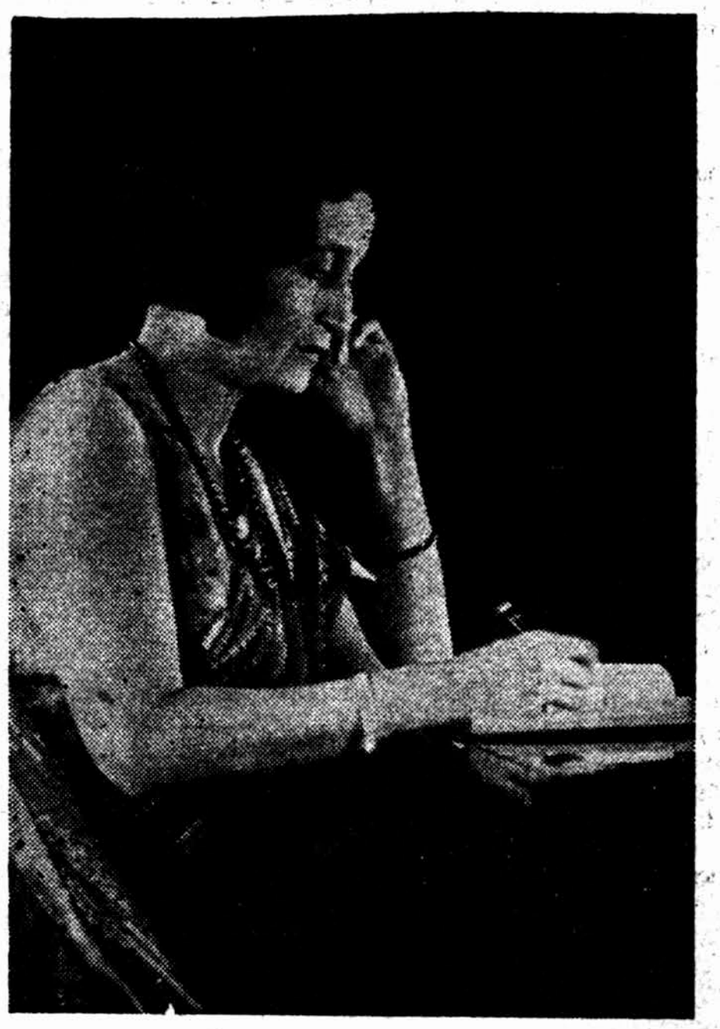
Mima gave a cry of joy, clapping her hands childishly.

It was obvious that she had been hungering for the companionship of younger persons.

That same day I got our gardener to remove a few bricks from the wall and to make a neat little square opening. This little aperture served us as a meeting place. It was just behind Mima's pigeon house.

We met here every day during several weeks and months, ex-

(Continued on Page 56)



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When Marriage Is On The Rocks

A Sane Divorce Law Is An Urgent Necessity In India

THE problem of divorce has been brought to the forefront in this country by proposed legislation on the subject. Although divorce is not altogether a new idea to the Hindus, as it is prevalent amongst certain classes still normally speaking it is not common. And so far as the legal codes go, there is absolutely no provision for it. Indian opinion still remains very conservative on it and is struggling to resist any such new provision. Divorce is not altogether unknown even among the middle class Hindus, for those who marry under the Civil Marriages Act entitled to dissolution of marriage under certain conditions. But such cases are few and far between.

Great Diversity

On few matters is there such diversity of law and custom as on divorce all the world over. If we take the United States of America, we find the laws varying so widely from State to State, as for instance in a State like South Carolina there is no divorce at all, while Nevada allows divorce by mutual consent. So do the laws likewise differ from country to country in Europe, also from the rigidity of the Catholics to the liberalism of the Scandinavians, who grant divorce by mutual consent, from the mechanical formulae of Britain to the rational system of Soviet Russia.

This shows that social living is still not treated in a scientific manner Nor is it treated as naturally as the ancients treated it, with the result that marriage has become enveloped in a whole lot of sloppy sentimentalism, religiosity and unreal mysticism from which the world has to break and wade through a lot of irrational prejudice and confusion, to arrive at a sane and healthy conception of marriage.

The initial trouble is that we have not yet formulated a scientific and rational conception of marriage. Even the old conception of marriage is a belief in its religious sanctity, the physical and economic inferiority of women, and children as the sole responsibility of the family. These are more or less the characteristics of the patriarchal family But these conceptions have given way to new ones and the old sociological forms are fast changing. Economic and pedagogic conceptions have begun to impress their own stamp on social living, which necessitates our reordering our life on newer and more realistic lines.

Sexual Lapses

Marriage is essentially for the well-ordering of the family life, mainly the birth and rearing of children. It is because of this that marriage has such a unique social value in the eyes of humanity. Its importance does not come out of its sexual aspect, which would mean giving sexual monopoly to one over the other and which would degrade this institution to one of protection and enforcement of individual sexual rights, which decidedly is not its purpose.

Granting divorce merely for adultery is an evidence of this conception prevalent in countries like England. And it is just this which defeats its very purpose, causing more fraudulent divorces than anywhere else. Case for adultery is made out by deliberate planning on the part of both and divorce obtained. Minus such

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya.

a law, there would undoubtedly be very rare cases where couples would want to separate on grounds of unfaithfulness. Lapses in sexual conduct should not usually be made the ground for breaking up of a marriage with all its serious implications. Even where it is apparently, one may be sure that it is a mere excuse for ending an alliance which for other reasons was becoming a burden.

Monogamic family is the general rule, not so much because of law but more because for the run of mankind it seems more natural, convenient and harmonious. Even in such happy families, there may sometimes occur a casual diversion on the part of one or the other, particularly during long separations. But this should never impair the union.

Human emotions are strange and have temporary varying moods. But to penalise the individual for that and smash up a whole family is unnatural and wrong. This is merely reducing the marriage to sex domination, giving legal sanction to a cheap and crude sense of possession, which is ready to sacrifice the larger social duties and responsibilities for a blind passion. This is decidedly not a factor society should encourage.

Complex Proplem

It is mainly where children are involved that marriage becomes a problem of wider social importance. The well-being and future progress of the children is necessarily a matter for the whole society's concern. It is not the private concern of an individual family and therefore the State which is the organised administrative arm of society has to step in and protect them. And it is

(Continued On Page 53)

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Myth Of 'Efficiency In Danger'

India Must Scale Down Salary Bill Of Services In Keeping With Her Resources

BY MANU SUBEDAR, M.L.A., (CENTRAL), B.A., B.Sc. (ECON.), LONDON, BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ONE of the false doctrines assiduously inculcated in the Indian mind by British administrators has been, that you could not have efficient work done unless you pay for it. The purpose of this propaganda is obvious. Men are attracted from the United Kingdom in the hope of getting larger rewards than they ever get in their own country. The Indian Army officer and the Indian Civil Servant at the headquarters of Government of India are paid higher than any official in the world of like rank and performing like duties. In order to make a poor country pay and continue to pay on this basis, and in order to go on recruiting more and more men from abroad at rates of pay altogether out of keeping with the resources and capacity of this country, the fetish of efficient work for payment has been established by British rule in India.

Service Not Always For Reward

The Indian tradition is otherwise. The best work in the world is not done for monetary reward, or for high payment, or even for any payment whatsoever. The most devoted service is that from the mother to the child, but there are other variations as between husband and wife, father and son, members of the same family, friends, neighbours, people of the same village, people of the same caste, etc. Much of this could not be purchased, could compare in quality with what is received in this matter. The best work of many patriotic men in this country has been unpaid and unrewarded. The value of spiritual teaching received and imparted cannot be expressed in money at all. In pre-British India the tradition of charity had become so instinctive that, not only those, who were in some kind of relationship, but any human being, who was in distress, was the object of relief at the hands of Hindus and Muslims alike. This unstinting charity indicates not only a nobility of character unknown to the west, but an economic prosperity which is, alas, no more. There is enough thus in the life and tradition of India to show that all service is not paid for, and that the bulk of good work is done not for a monetary reward.

Need To Scale Down

The dominant need of Indian finance is not to search for more sources of revenue, as unfortunately both the Central and Provincial Governments are doing. It is for scaling down expenditure to a standard in keeping with the resources of this country. The best models for this purpose have to be sought in the east in Japan, where ministers of state are content to work on less than the equivalent of Rs. 500 in Japanese currency. The biggest textile mill in Asia is managed by a person getting the equivalent of Rs. 250. It is the ruinously high standards, both in Government and in outside technical services, introduced by the Englishmen in India, which we have to live down and extricate ourselves from, before we can set our house in order. From this point of view, the Congress can rightfully claim that, under the guidance of that great man, who has an instinct for picking out truth and for giving directions at once ennobling and sustaining, viz., Mahatma Gandhi, the Ministers have started with Rs. 500. Sufficient time has now elapsed for this demonstration and, if public opinion in India was alive, there would be a demand to put an end to the absurdity, by which Secretaries of Ministers get Rs. 3,000 to 4,000 and a good many other officials are paid on a scale, which is altogether out of keeping with the requirements of the position, and which cannot be characterised as anything but obscene. Every time Indian opinion, as voiced in Councils, has asked for retrenchment by scaling down expenditure, the Englishman has held up his hands in horror and cried out that efficiency would suffer. Not only in the Civil Service, but in the Army, in Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, and in numerous other services, such as Education, Police, Irrigation Geological, etc., the very allowances paid exceed the substantive salaries, on which equally efficient and competent officials serve their country and their Government in places like Japan.

Steel-Frame Constitution

This tyranny of thought has been fortified by legal and constitutional barriers, and there are numerous sections in the Government of India Act, 1935, to sustain the position, which is altogether false. It does no credit to the framers of that Act, that they should prevent proper re-organization in India at any time by creating a steel-frame of law, which cannot be broken.

This Fetish Must Go

The plea, that old contracts must stand, is all very good. The old contracts are not so onerous as that. When there is freedom to retire on proportionate pension, the very anxiety to maintain and to protect by the machinery of law immodest emoluments of this character, shows that the tradition from the days of the East India Company is not yet dead, and if the people of India were willing to permit this form of exploitation by the adoption of means, which cannot possibly be regarded as straightforward, there appears to be every intention on the part of British statesmen to continue the same. But those of us, to whom our countrymen turn for advice on financial issues, must point out the absolute impossibility of doing anything to reorganize the finances of the state, whether Central or Provincial, unless and until this fetish is destroyed, and unless it is demonstrated that, while outsiders would be welcome when we invite them, and that while we shall be always willing to pay what they are likely to receive in their own country, or for what we consider adequate to attract them, we must have full freedom to arrange matters on a basis, which is suitable for India.

I have watched carefully the psychology of people, who have worked hard. I have myself put in a lot of hard work, both in the expectation of gaining something, and also without the expectation of any gain of any kind. Invariably it is the case, that no Indian will fail to do his duty by his countrymen generally, when those, who are in his immediate surroundings, expect him to do his best. I have further discovered everywhere, that the distinction given by the possession of money is not necessarily the highest or the greatest. The esteem of one's fellow-men is something, which cannot be measured in money, and the sense of social service, which demands that those, who are gifted by Providence, should help all those who are lacking, is not dormant, if only scope is given for it. Instead of the anarchic condition created by the British rule in this matter, what we want is a well regulated society, in which the clarion call of service will go forth to every man and woman to

(Continued on Page 50)

Mr. Manu Subedar.

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ART AND MASS EDUCATION

Art Must Take Its Proper Place In Our School Curricula

By CHARLES GERRARD

ART in the past has unfortunately not been considered as being one of the major subjects in the average school curriculum possibly because the real purpose of the Art lesson has not been fully understood. I would, therefore, like to give a few reasons why Art must take its place as one of the important subjects in the syllabus of every school.

The type of art I refer to, is not the variety which is restricted to the easel picture painter, for when Art is mentioned, it is generally understood as being some form of luxury; therefore, it is little wonder that art has always taken a back place. As long as many continue to believe artistic appreciation to be a special dowry betsowed by nature upon a limited number of fortunate individuals, so long will art be kept out of the lives of the people as a whole, and I am convinced that a broader outlook on art is necessary in order to enrich the cultural life of the masses. The type of art which must be given its proper place is that which will foster a better idea of good taste.

A Cinderella

Art, for so many years has been like Cinderella in the faidy tale; Cinderella, it will be remembered, was kept out of the limelight by her two ugly sisters, but she finally triumphed. Art is just like that, and in recent years seems to have played the same role. The ugly sisters I would compare with those ugly influences which have kept art out of the lives of the masses. Those who have read, Dr. Zakir Hussain's Report, and the Abbott and Wood Report, will at once realise how art education like Cinderella, has suddenly been recognised and appreciated, and the quality of beauty has at last been given her rightful place in the education of the masses.

Those two Reports I have mentioned may, I think, be quoted as representing carefully considered proposals for the general improvement of our future educational system, and will go far as a means of linking together all subjects to make a homogeneous whole in the School curriculum.

Art as a subject taught in the average school does not go far beyond the mere Drawing lesson. Under the latter name, the Art lesson might receive better consideration by the Principals of schools and educational authorities generally The fact must not be overlooked that a great deal depends upon the way in which the Drawing Master tackles his subject. He should, at every opportunity, arrange his lessons in such a way that they prove their indispensability to the general curriculum of the School, and it is only by results that the Drawing Teacher can ever receive the serious attention and sympathy from those in charge of the various schools.

Drawing Lessons

To theorize and attempt to produce a perfect syllabus which can be applied successfuly to every school, is not possible. So many considerations play a part in arranging the drawing lessons, the time devoted to each, and the particular emphasis must, in every case, be determined by the Drawing Teacher to suit the particular conditions of the School. In one school it might be important to stress drawing, in another, design might be the particular subject stressed, and the Drawing Teacher must be guided by the conditions of the locality.

Mr. Charles Gerrard.

For instance, if his school is situated in a locality where peasant crafts form the chief industry, then design and craft work might be the important subjects in the School's curriculum. The Teacher should, at all times, bear in mind that his function is not to produce fine artists in the strict sense, for it will be obvious to every Drawing Teacher that exceptional artistic talent is an exception rather than the rule, and he must accordingly tackle the situation in a practical commonsense way, and regard his drawing class as a place where students are trained to observe and develop their imagination in the best possible way

Although his material might be scanty, the Drawing Teacher should console himself in the knowledge that he is performing a great duty if his efforts will lead his students to observe things critically with understanding, and above all its application. A great responsibility rests with the drawing teacher, and his work does not end in the teaching of drawing, design etc The art lesson should be correlated to all other subjects, for art work taught in any school other than an art, school, is not an end in itself, but should play its part in the comprehensive scheme of education.

The teacher should make it his business to organise his lessons so that they are indispensable to all other subjects taken in the school, such as History, Geography, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, English, and so on, and all subjects taken in the school should be supplemented by the work of the drawing lesson: drawing would thus be assessed at its true value. History surely given ample scope for sketching, illustrating the various incidents with the varied costume and the implements used during the different periods. Geography gives ample scope for students to express themselves with illustrated maps and the construction of papier mache relief models showing the geographical contour of a country.

It is common knowledge that the weakest link in the chain of the educational system to-day, is the purely theoretical and academic training which the majority of students receive. It is, terefore, good to know that something is being done to give education for the masses a vocational bias. We should never lose sight of the important fact that we are living in a practical world, and when we speak of education for the masses, we must concern ourselves chiefly with 90 per cent. of the people who perhaps can never be expected to go beyond a general education, which, must be suited to some form of vocational training.

If such a view were fully recognised by all, including the teachers themselves the status of the Drawing Teachers would be greatly improved. The fact that drawing is more descriptive than words, should not be lost sight of; where language fails, the descrip-

(Continued on Page 57).

Mr. Kanu Desai, the well-known Artist, has been awarded the Ranjitram Gold Medal by the Gujerat Literary Society at Ahmedabad.

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Special Messages From Congress Ministers

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi.

THE SUPREME TEST

India is under the shadow of an impending calamity. Gandhiji has gone on a fast to enforce the performance of an agreement solemnly entered into by the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel as representing the Rajkot people. There is no doubt that the breach of this pact is being persisted in not by the Thakore Saheb, but by his advisers with the consent or, at least, the acquiescence of the Paramount Power. The position, therefore, is that the British Government which seeks the support of Mahatma Gandhi and his followers in matters relating to British India, is fighting Mahatma Gandhi on the issue of this pact. It is an illogical and unnatural position. Either the British Government is friendly with the Congress or it is not. That is the supreme test. In reality the nation as represented by Gandhiji and the British Rule in India as represented by the Viceroy are the two realities of the situation. The rest is unreal and the coming week will give an answer whether it is to be friendship or hostility.

—K. M. MUNSHI.

The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie

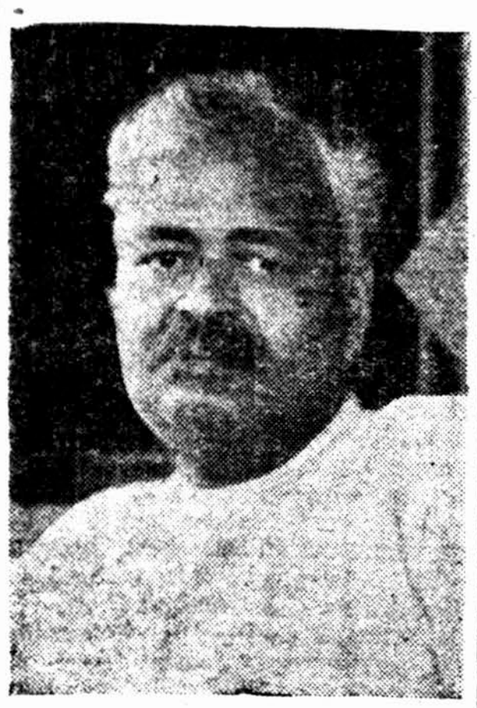
STAND SOLIDLY TOGETHER

Mr. Nurie's Appeal

The humble message of a soldier at the present juncture which is most critical in the history of the Congress and the country is to stand solidly together. The need for unity is greatest to-day. We are on our march to achieve freedom for our country with the means of Truth and Non-violence. These means have enabled us to go so far. Let every soldier realise that with these means alone we can, under the present circumstances, achieve our goal.

I wish the "Bombay Chronicle" very success in its healthy fight for the cause of the nation.

—M. Y. NURIE.



The Hon. Mr. Govind Ballabh Pant.

A VALIANT FIGHTER IN FREEDOM'S CAUSE

"The Bombay Chronicle" has always been a valiant fighter in freedom's cause. May it grow from strength to strength and contribute its full quota to achievement of our cherished goal.

—GOVIND BALLABH PANT.

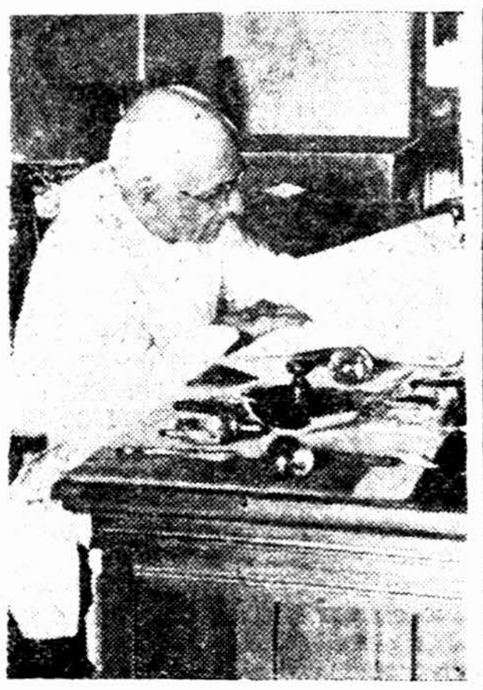
The Hon. Dr. Sayid Mahmud.

DR. MAHMUD'S MESSAGE

I warmly welcome your plan of bringing out a Special Number on the eve of the Tripuri Session of the Congress.

The "Bombay Chronicle" has got a glorious tradition of devoted national service and it has all along maintained its reputation for fearless exposition of injustice, vindication of the rights and interests of the public as well as for the high literary excellence of its articles. India never stood in greater need of a journal of this type as in the present stage of her political development when the Press is playing a great role in moulding public opinion, developing political consciousness and promoting correct thinking. Needless to add that I am looking forward to read the Special Number of the "Bombay Chronicle."

—SAIYID MAHMUD.



The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe.

MR. LATTHE'S MESSAGE

I am glad that "The Chronicle" will have a Special Number issued in connection with the forthcoming session of the Congress. In this Province, "The Chronicle" has been a great exponent of the national aspirations of India. The Special Number will, no doubt, be true to the great traditions which the "Chronicle" has inherit d and has so splendidly maintained.

A. B. LATTHE.

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil.

The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai.

MOST MOMENTOUS PERIOD

Morarji's Appeal For Realizing Its Potentialities

Our country is passing to-day through what may be called a critical and yet the most momentous period of its history. What we do to-day will determine our history for centuries to come. I trust the readers of your paper will realise the potentialities of the time we are passing through and do their best for the creation of a free and indivisible India.

—M. R. DESAI.

THE IMMEDIATE PROBLEM

"The problem of the Indian States which looms large on the political horizon to-day, has been really speaking engaging our attention for some time past and I have no doubt that the artificial divisions into which India is divided to-day will be obliterated in due course so that there will not be any marked disparity in the life of the Indian people."

L. M. PATIL.

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Machinery And The Mahatma

A "Peculiar Delegation" Goes To Shegaon

(By Maurice Frydman).

DURING MY LAST stay in Shegaon a peculiar delegation came to interview Gandhiji. A respectable middle aged locomotive, in company with a bus lorry, a power loom, a sewing machine, a wireless set, an electric stove and some more minor nicknacks have crowded round the little hut of Mahatmaji.

The spirit of Machinery was also present, a well knit springy, steel-sinewed, rubber-muscled, stove-enamelled and cromium-plated fellow, a well modulated loud speaker with a pair of bright grey television cells under his highly phosphorescent forehead. He carried under his arm a double classification card index, containing letters of authorisation from all lines of machinery existing in the world.

I guess Pyarelalji was diffident whether Mahatmaji would agree to receive such a collection of inequities, but mercy proved again to be the only limitless thing in this world and the delegation was duly ushered in the presence of Gandhiji, except the locomotive which remained outside and got a temporary phone connection.

Justice, Not Mercy

The spirit of Machinery clicked and begun:—"Mahatmaji, we have heard that your intention is to wipe out our kind from the face of the earth and full of dismay and misgivings, we hastened here not to ask for mercy but for justice. Would it have been a lesser being than you, we would leave our Mother, Mrs. Time, to take care of him, but your influence on our father, Mr. Human Mind is already great and steadily growing and we are afraid that you may turn him away from creating our kind and romping in the midst of his children. We are coming to defend our case ourselves and we shall submit to your verdict of total extinction, if you convince us that we are really detrimental to the welfare of humanity, material or spiritual or both."

"You will have a hard task to convince me," smiled Gandhiji.

"We thought so until we came to Shegaon. Here we have found so many brethren of ours as regular inmates of the Ashram that we are almost ready to believe that our fears were ill founded. The spectacles on your most venerable nose have given us the first hint, that our case is not hopeless. We see our little darling genius, brother Watch, by your side, and we understand that you have got a special affection for him. Miss. Fountain Pen is also with you, and Blood Pressure Meter, Esq., visits you every day. Your cream is made by Mr. Centrifugal Separator and your fields are irrigated by the Rt. Hon. Persian Wheel.

His Honour the Motor Car finds often that his services are quite welcome here and Her Excellence the Railway finds nothing but words of praise for your unfailing patronship. We see stamped envelopes and telegraph forms near you, which tells us in unmistakable terms that the grudge we have heard that you bear against us, is grossly exaggerated, if not totally unfounded. Because whoever uses post and telegraph services uses almost every representative of our kind, from bicycle to television."

"You are mistaken," said Gandhiji so coolly, that the spirit felt his temperature regulator coiling up his bimetallic spring with a bang, "I am not using machinery of my own will. I have to in a heavily infected world, and however careful I may be I caught the infection, in a mild form, of course. If you voluntarily stay with lepers, you get leprosy, which does not mean that leprosy is welcome. I must use some machinery in a machine ridden world to help to get rid of machinery. A homoeopathic dose of it, you will admit. I have no tender feelings for Master Watch and Miss. Fountain Pen. My real home is in the timeless, and in the spaceless, where means of communication have got no meaning at all."

Too High Price

The spirit shuddered:—"Mahatmaji, in time and space we live and move and have our being. There is a place for time in the timeless and place for space in the spaceless. And therefore there is a place for us also in the mind of the Creator of our creators".

"I admit that as long as I am bound to space and time, I must make use of an organism, physically and mentally," replied Gandhiji. "But why should I complicate the organism with appendices? Why not be satisfied with the minimum? Why increase the range of my vision, and hearing, the speed of my movements? I am a Banya by caste and a honest deal is a law for me. Therefore I ask "What is the price". And I find that what I am gaining materially I am loosing spiritually. The price is too high for me. I refuse the deal".

"Mahatmaji, you are mistaken or we do not grasp your point. What do you loose spiritually by riding a bicycle or buying a bus ticket?

"My very body being a limitation, any extension of its powers increases the limitation."

Then why not cast off the body along with us all?"

"I would gladly do so, but in the legitimate way, through natural death or self-realisation, I have no right to destroy it".

"And what right have you got to destroy us?"

"The right of the creator. In my foolishness I have created you and in my wisdom I will destroy you".

"We are coming nearer to the point", said the spirit with a sigh of relief. "How do you justify your assertion that we owe our existence to foolishness? When the first man has cut the first stick and chipped the first stone and made the first axe was he a fool? When he lighted the first fire and stitched the first blanket was he a fool? When he spun the first yarn and wove the first cloth was he a fool? Was he a fool to build a house and was he a fool to cook his food? Was he a fool to turn the potter's wheel and grinding stone? Was it foolish to make the water to grind his corn and the wind to fill his sails? Was it foolish to use animal power when its own was insufficient? First animal, then water and wind, then steam and electricity. Where to stop? Why not more and more Power? Atomic energy is coming, then cosmic, then some other, who knows? In what way a man on a donkey is more spiritual than a man in an atomic rocket?"

"My friends, your reasoning is false".

"Please explain. Do not dismiss us summarily. We are fighting for our very life".

"Which does not prove that you are right".

Will Civilisation Perish

"Firstly I question your statement about the first man and the first axe. I do not think that technological progress is a single mounting curve. It is rather a series of peaks and valleys, of rising and falling civilisations. Who knows how many have gone into oblivion before the present arose? And where is the guarantee that this civilisation will never perish? So many have. Why not this?"

"This is the first world civilization. All others were local. It will perish with the world, not otherwise".

"I am not so sure. It already contains the seeds of its own destruction. It is bound to perish and the world will remain the happier for it".

"I see what you are driving at. We are admittedly misused by our creators and often made a tool of their own undoing, but it is their fault, not ours. There is nothing in our nature that calls for misuse. Man did not learn to hate after inventing the axe. He was hating before killing too, strangling and clawing. The axe made him more efficient, that is all, for good and bad".

"It is hard to rear and easy to kill. Therefore increased all-round efficiency is bound to bring about wholesale destruction"

"History proves the contrary. The population of the world has increased. Take away fire, clothing and tools and the memory of them and the world will relapse into the ape—man period within a year's time".

"I am not against fire and clothing and shelter for man. I am against machinery. A tool, like an axe, a knife, a plough are not machines".

"There is no definite demarkation line between tools and machinery. You are deifying the charka. Make it bigger and slightly modified and you can ride on it. The charka and the bicycle are blood relations. So are the water wheel and the hydro-electric generator. So are sail and the steam turbine."

"I am for a charka, because it cannot be put to a wrong use. Its very nature is beneficient".

"Mahatmaji, please believe us, we do not defend weapons and war machinery. We are asham-

(Continued On Page 45)

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THE STRUGGLE IN TRAVANCORE

The Choice Before The Maharaja

(By C. K. Narayanswami)

Of the many complex problems of our struggle against British Imperialism, the problem of the Indian States is one of the most formidable. The Princely Order in India is the creation of British Imperialism and acts as its bulwark. Left to itself it would have disappeared long ago and gone the way its kind has gone all the world over. In India, however, that order still continues, backed in all its ancient pomp, splendour and pageantry, but without the old prestige and power. The Indian Princes are, that is to say, puppets of the British Empire propped up and supported to further its own designs and to serve its own purposes. If, therefore, our struggle is to end the domination of that Empire over India, that struggle must inevitably lead to the elimination of its puppets as well. Otherwise that struggle must remain incomplete and must slip into channels which we do not desire. That is why the Congress Socialist Party has from the very start advocated "elimination of the Princes" as of immediate necessity and called for a programme of active organization of and participation in the struggles of the States people with a view to integrate those struggles with the fundamental struggle for the capture of political power for the Indian people as a whole. Those who doubted the wisdom of this policy and scouted our analysis have well nigh come to the same conclusion. Sovereignty of the people as against the sovereignty of the Princes is being now widely recognized and openly expressed precisely by those very men to whom the assertion of that basic principle was anathema only a short while ago. In the prevailing gloom, that is a bright star that beckons us not to lose sight of the right path.

Problem At Tripuri

Congressmen are faced with the task of giving concrete shape to the assertion of this principle and relate it to the struggle for national independence. This will be a major problem that will face us at Tripuri. If the principle is not to be clouded, the details should not be left vague or undefined. So long as the Paramount Power remained neutral in the struggle between the Princes and their subjects, there was some sense or reason in the demand for Responsible Government under the aegis of the ruler. Now that Paramount Power is openly intervening on behalf of the Princes, there is no more excuse left to pitch the popular struggle to that limited demand. With the Paramount Power let its proteges go as well. A bold programme is thus called for. This will mean that the present tendency to isolate or localise the struggles in the different States should be given up and a composite programme uniting these various struggles and integrating them with the larger national struggle should be hammered out.

A consideration of these basic factors is essential before we deal with any particular State, because the struggle in any State is but part of the struggle of the States people as a whole. It was the President of the Travancore State Congress who first gave the call for uniform and united action in all the States and to join it up with the struggle of the National Congress. In the face of the attempts on the part of the Princes for concerted action to suppress their peoples' movement, a similar move from the side of the States peoples' organizations assisted and directed by the great National Congress becomes imperative. With its growing association and active control and direction of the States' Peoples' movements the amalgamation with it or absorption in it of the separate political organisations of the States people must also inevitably follow.

Case Of Travancore

Travancore like many other States is in ferment. It has just passed through a fiery ordeal and is preparing for another. The State Congress has already given a six-weeks' ultimatum which is due to expire about the middle of March. If by then the State fails to (1) take immediate steps for the establishment of Responsible Government, (2) grant general amnesty to all convicted and under-trial political prisoners including the removal of disabilities consequent on conviction, (3) repeal the Criminal Law Amendment Regulations, (4) Recognize the State Congress for purposes of negotiation and settlement, (5) restore newspaper licenses that have been cancelled and remove ban on newspapers, (6) restore properties confiscated and fines realised, (7) institute immediate inquiry into shootings and also other police and military excesses, (8) withdraw prosecutions consequent on labour strike and (9) withdraw prosecutions against students and remove all disabilities imposed on them, direct action will be launched and non-payment of tax resorted to. The Government, however, does not seem to be in any reasonable frame of mind and repression continues unabated. The prospect of a renewed struggle looms ahead.

At this stage it is necessary to refer to the constitutional development of the State. Travancore lies to the extreme south of India on the south-west and forms an irregular triangle with the apex at Cape Comorin. Its area is 7,621.75 sq. miles and has a population of about 51 lakhs. The density of population per sq. mile is 668, or if calculated on the land available for cultivation, 1,072. Travancore, that is to say, occupies the third place among the Indian States in point of population. The Ruling family claims its descent from the ancient Chera dynasty. The area covered by Travancore had four or five separate States within it.

Relations With Paramount Power

The relations of Travancore with the Paramount Power are not governed by treaty or sanads as between the conqueror and conquered. They are of a voluntary nature. In the East India Company's wars in the Karnatic and Mysore, the State rendered military assistance to the Company and ever afterwards. Travancore was reckoned as the staunchest ally of the British, and was included in the treaty made in 1784 between the Company and the Sultan of Mysore. Four years later an arrangement was come to with the Company and in 1795 a formal treaty was concluded by which the Company agreed to protect Travancore from all foreign enemies. In 1805 a new treaty was signed and the annual payment for a British subsidiary force was fixed at Rs. 8 lakhs. Clause Nine of the Treaty states: "Such parts of the Treaty of 1795 between the English East India Company and the late Raja of Travancore as are calculated to strengthen the alliance to cement the friendship and to identify the interests of the contracting parties are hereby renewed and confirmed, and accordingly His Highness hereby promises to pay at all times the utmost attention to such advice as the English Government shall occasionally judge it necessary to offer to him with a view to the economy of his finances, the better collection of his revenue, the administration of justice, the extension of commerce, the encouragement of trade, agriculture and industry or any other objects connected with the advancement of His Highness's interests, the happiness of his people and the mutual welfare of both States." Beyond this there are no other treaty obligations, constitutionally, therefore, Travancore is not a Vassal State.

That this treaty does not bar the advance of the State towards the establishment of Responsible Government is borne out by the developments that have followed the conclusion of this treaty. A hoary tradition, the high cultural attainments of the people and their close association with the Ruling family had built up ties of mutual sympathy and understanding between the two. Instead of developing as unbridled autocrats the Rajas of Travancore have acted as benevolent monarchs.

Progress Of Education

From very early times education has formed an inseparable part of the life of the people and boys and girls were equally initiated into the pursuit of knowledge at a very early age. The responsibility of the State for the education of the people was recognized in 1817 when the then ruling Rani issued a rescript in which Her Highness declared that "the State should defray the entire cost of the education of its people in order that there might be no backwardness in the spread of enlightenment among them, that by diffusion of education they might become better subjects and public servants and that the reputation of the State might be advanced thereby." Since this rescript the progress of education and development of educational institutions in the State have been as steady and orderly as they are remarkable. A network of schools, Vernacular as well as English, grew up and were spread over all parts of the State. Secondary and College education also advanced in rapid strides with the result that to-day almost every branch of education, —cultural, technical and industrial,—has been established and fully taken advantage of. About 7,50,000 pupils are distributed in about 3,500 educational institutions and the cost to the State comes to about 47.8 lakhs or 21.1 per cent. of its revenue. The administration report for 1929 stated that "it is now widely believed by educational agencies that practically all boys of school-going age in Travancore are now under in-

(Continued On Page 44)

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A Page For Women

Make Her The Mother Of Progress

By MISS ALICE SEQUEIRA

ALMOST all educated people are interested in beauty, health and social problems, for progress is the watchword of the modern age. Leaving things to be done in haphazard methods, attributing accidents and ill-health to fate, doing penance and offering victims to propitiate the angry deities are now happily, all things of the past. Books, lantern shows, radios, and platform lectures try to fight the evils of ignorance and superstition. Reformers have recourse to all that tend to improve the standard of living, and to uplift and better the community and the nation Yet there is one factor on which the health and well-being of a nation largely depends and for the matter of that a very important factor too which has not yet attracted sufficient attention.

Dietetics

If every woman who contemplates building up a happy home for herself, were to attend lectures or read books on dietetics, the health and happiness of a nation would increase by leaps and bounds! For the health and prosperity of a nation, does not depend only upon what sums of money the municipality spends annually but also upon the manner in which every home is run by the mother. To the satisfactory running of the home, a knowledge of dietetics, and of the art of hygienic and economic cooking, is essential. No longer would there be need then to swallow down medicines and medicinal pills, nor to complain of an over loaded stomach, if proper food were served in the proper way!

Vitamins And Salts!

Much is spoken nowadays, of vitamins and salts, but to many of us, it is all greek. Vitamins are substances which are present in natural foodstuffs and though they are present in very small quantities they have very powerful influence in converting a diet into one which promotes growth and maintains health. Apart from this property of vitamins of preserving health and life, there are diseases which appear when one or other of the vitamins is completely absent from the diet i.e. rickets, scurvy, beri-beri, eye-diseases. In every house, due to ignorance, a lot of valuable proteins and vitamins are lost, yet how few are aware of it! Vitamin D is present in all fruits and vegetables that ripen in the sun, and therefore many of the fruits of which the skin is usually pared or peeled off, ought to be washed or wiped with a wet cloth, and then sliced and eaten along with the skin. There are some who think it a mark of taste and distinction to remove the brown coating of gram, almonds, potatoes, and cereals. The salts and vitamins in these, are lost when washed off or peeled off. Have you ever noticed that the cattle and the swine fatten on the bran, peelings, and rice water which are given to them?

What about vegetables with a bitter taste? It is the usual custom for the house wife to boil such vegetables in water, and then to strain off the water, with the result that the mineral salts and vitamins dissolved in the water are lost. Instead of throwing away the water if some spices were added to the dish prepared the bitterness would have been counteracted. Moreover bitterness and sourness, in a slight degree, are good, for they cause more of the stomach juices to flow and act upon the food taken.

Economics In Cooking

The art of steaming vegetables is not in vogue in this country; yet it is very economic, for in steaming none of the vitamins is dissolved while in boiling they are dissolved and partly destroyed, and in frying they are hardened. The chief mineral salts which have been found necessary for health are those of calcium, phosphorus, iron, iodine, sodium, potassium and magnesium. Some of them are needed to build up the various parts of the body, i.e., calcium and phosphorus form the bones and teeth, iron helps to form the red corpuscles of the blood, sodium and magnesium keep the fluids in the body at constant pressure. Whatever little of these salts is found in the vegetables, it must be saved by steaming them. They should be kept in a higher lid of the vessel, and through the lower perforated part, the steam of the boiling water should escape, and cook the vegetables. So too quick cooking over a big fire, is injurious to the foodstuffs, the outer parts get hardened, and the inner ones remain raw. The foodstuffs should simmer in their juices over a slow fire for a long time.

Poisons Introduced By Worms And Bacteria

Some are of the opinion that washing vegetables, removes all foreign matter, this is not so; washing only removes the dirt, but not the insects and worms which have embedded themselves in the depressions of the fruits, or in the stalks of leaf vegetables and tubers. These parts must be cut open and the worms and

(Continued on Page 63)

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Art And The Congress

Independent India Must Have A National Art

(By D. G. VYAS)

Art was the crest of the ancient civilisation of India because it was considered as an integral part and not surplus energy of life. Its intelligent exploitation for all that it was capable of yielding served as an incentive to its development.

Princes, plutocrats and proletarians were equally art-conscious. Knowledge of art was esteemed as an accomplishment of princes. Artists were respected as indispensable architects of the structure of civilisation. India was great because its art was great.

Fundamental unity is the characteristic of different Indian arts. Arts such as painting, sculpture, architecture, dance, drama and music have originated in and are distinctive of India. They reached the pinnacle of their development because they were not subjected to invidious treatment.

Art In Ancient India

Art was in favour of the temporal as well as the spiritual power. It was invariably in the forefront of every sect of the Hinduism and other religions of India. The exponents of art were sufficiently versatile to supply the requirements of different sects and creeds. Suppression of art was supposed to be sacrilegous.

The art-master was not a mendicant. He did toil like a coolie for his livelihood. He was lavishly rewarded for his labours and enjoyed patronage of the state. His position in the society as a creator was almost without a parallel in the contemporary history of the world of art.

Though the state used to provide ample facilities for education in art, hereditary instinct besides artistic gift acted as a dynamic force to the preservation and propagation of art Communities used to specialise themselves in the practice of and education in different arts. The tradition, which was peculiar to India, has not yet become totally extinct.

Foreign Rule

Art flourished and flowered through successive ages under different local dynasties. The conquerors of India, prior to the advent of the British rule, were conquered by the arts of India. The Moslems encouraged and enriched arts, especially of architecture, sculpture, painting, dance and music.

The fall of the Moslem Empire was the turning point in the history of art. Indian art could not fascinate European traders and invaders. The stabilisation of the British rule marked the beginning of the stagnation of art, although no art was ever suppressed by any ordinance.

The flag followed the trade and art followed the flag. The currents of the ideals of European art, which began to flow unimpeded, almost submerged and stifled the living traditions of Indian art. The artistic domination of India went hand in hand with political domination.

Education And Art

The introduction of the system of general education was the last straw Having been divested of its aesthetic element it produced a race of educated synics. Popular interest in indigenous art sank to the lowest level with the result that art became almost a negligible activity.

Educated Indians, having lost all the urge towards preserving their national art, could not stem the tide of foreign artistic influences. Princes and plutocrats who were dazzled by the glamour of European art accepted it as a heavenly blessing. Indian art, thus, lost all the patronage. But the artistic heritage of India survived an unprecedented crisis, because its custodians, even in face of starvation succeeded in rescuing it from the conflagration of foreign influences.

Art Schools

The establishment of art-schools in different provinces was a noteworthy attempt of the British Government to encourage art. The schools had their advantages as well as disadvantages. Though they do not stand entirely for Indian art they did not fail to encourage it. The revival of the art of painting is an eloquent tribute to the efforts of some schools and independent artists.

The main disadvantage has been that the exponents of traditional arts are not encouraged to join them and that the schools have produced a class of artists whose ideology is not saturated with Indian ideals and who do not supplement the activities of untrained artists.

The exponents of traditional arts have been routed by the privileged class of Civil engineers, architects, painters and sculptors trained on foreign lines. No endeavour has so far been made to organise them and co-ordinate their artistic abilities with the administrative machinery. The master builders of India have consequently become mendicants in India.

The art of temple-building used to be the main outlet of their creative processes, but the reformation ushered in the fold of the Hindu religion dealt a death-blow to the art. The reformed creeds could not dispense with places of congregation, if not of worship, and the new buildings that emerged out of them did not reflect the indigenous architectural and sculptural traditions.

The archaeological department organised by the Government has protected the unmovable art-treasure of India. The archaeological remains reveal the vitality and beauty of the traditional art, but inspite of it the popular interest in art has been entirely of archaeological nature.

Arts To-day

Vestiges of art are still extant in rural India. "Modernism" reigns supreme over urban India. The cities are flooded with art, but not purely Indian art. They are arenas for discussions and debates on and displays of Indian art, but are strongholds of western art.

The match-box like modern architecture has not the faintest shadow of the Indian style. The pseudo-cubistic designs of buildings, with their flat surfaces and square shapes, are considered to be too artistic to dismiss sculpture and painting as decorative auxiliaries. The traditional art of sculpture has already lost ground. Inspite of the successful revival of painting, the charm of western art to the popular mind has not yet faded.

Though architecture, sculpture and especially painting received the half-hearted patronage of the State through the art schools, the arts of music, dance and drama have been entirely ignored. Their survival reflects credit to the pertinacity of their exponents and patronage by the people. Even the Universities have failed to be universal in their outlook on education.

Music has stood its ground so far and so well and has remained unalloyed, but it has recently been found to be devoid of harmony. The theatrical art, though stripped of its indigenous purity, continued to be an equally favourite art of the people until the advent of the talkie. The dance is in the full bloom of its revivalistic process, but its archetypal integrity is questionable.

The injudicious exploitation of the mechanical vehicles of art, such as the screen, radio and gramophone, has been undermining the spiritualising influences of music, dance and drama and rendering them mechanical. They have been eliminating the direct contact of the executants with their patrons and tremendously curtailing the field of practice of the former.

There was a time when ignorance bred prejudice against the practice of dance, drama and music by people who considered themselves as respectable members of the society. The growth of the spirit of freedom and awakening of art-consciousness have annihilated the prejudice and respectable people have begun to take delight in appearing on the stage preferably as amateurs. The trend of such amateurs to keep in the background, their teachers who are exponents of traditional arts should be deprecated in the interest of the latter.

The artistic handicrafts which are popularly known as "Indian Art" are in the same boat with the fine arts. Their very existence is threatened by the speedy progress of the machine. Artistic wares, which are essentially cottage industries of India, deserve a prominent place in the programme for reorganisation of cottage-industries.

Cultural Domination

The modern art in view of its

(Continued On Page 42)

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Child Welfare Activity In City & Suburbs

LADY JEHANGIR SURVEYS PAST YEAR'S ACTIVITIES

Lady Lumley presided over the combined annual general meeting of the Bombay Mofussil Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Council, the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association and the Bombay Branch of Baby and Health Week Association.

Lady Cowasji Jehangir, the Chairman of the above Associations, in moving the adoption of the Annual Report said:——

Referring to the Bombay Mofussil Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Council, we have to record with great satisfaction the rapid strides made in further co-ordination and expansion in the districts and villages. We have now 47 Maternity and Infant Welfare Centres i.e., an addition of 5 new Centres during the year.

The main work of the year has been the establishment of the Poona Health School, an institution which will in course of time supply Health Visitors for the rural areas. z

I would also like to draw your attention to the "Dai training" that is being organised in Satara district where 1,200 dais have had primary training, and 70 secondary training.

As regards Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association and its local branch, we organised or helped 230 Health programmes in this Presidency and in Indian States, and cinema shows were arranged in Mill areas.

The research on Balanced Diets is still being carried on and the investigation is pursued on 2 lines Nutritional, and Analytical and experimental. The research has already yielded encouraging results and the Indian Research Fund Association and the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust have recognised the importance of this work by continuing their grants to us.

She thanked the Government and charitable institutions for all the help they rendered.

Various items of business were transacted, like the Election of office bearers, Members of the Executive Committee etc., for all the 3 Associations, for the ensuing year.

Lady Lumley distributed the prizes to the successful candidates and said, that she was delighted at the opportunity to meet them and expressed her appreciation of their good work, despite the small funds at their disposal. She hoped they would go from success to success in their self-chosen path of helping those who required their help.

CUTCH RESIDENTS' MEETING

Diwan Criticised For Misguiding Ruler: Appeal For Funds And Volunteers

A largely attended meeting of the Cutchee Residents in Bombay was held on March 8 under the presidentship of Mr. Kalyanji Dhanji.

Mr. Devchand Shethia declared amidst cheers that he would lead the first batch of Satyagrahi volunters in Cutch along with his friend Raobahadur Jagmal Raja.

Mr. Shethna himself is a J. P. and the declaration was received with great enthusiasm.

Mr Vidyakant in a speech traced the growth of popular movements in Cutch State. He declared that the struggle for responsible Government by Cutchees should be considered as part of the Indian People's struggle against the British Imperialism, and exhorted all present to participate activity in the struggle

The President in his speech vehemently attacked the Diwan and Dr Jadvji Hansraj for misguiding the ruler of Cutch. He appealed for funds and volunteers

Cutch Women's Conference

(From Our Special Correspondent)

BHUJ March 9

The first session of the Akhil Cutch Stri Sammelan begins on March 24 under the presidentship of Lady Premlila Thakarsey.

Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya will perform the opening ceremony.

An art and craft Exhibition has also been arranged.

Bhuj citizens greeted Mahatmaji on the ending of his fast and speakers at the meeting appealed to the public to be prepared for the future campaign in Cutch to win as Rajkot had won.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. T V. Baddeley of Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd., Agents, the simplex Mills Co., Ltd. and the Gokak Mills Ltd., has been returned unopposed as the representative of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, for the ensuing biennium commencing the 1st April 1939.

PARSI CONTROVERSY ON DIVORCE BILL

Omission In A Clause

The omission in a clause of the new Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act of the words "while she remains chaste and unmarried" in connection with alimony payments has caused some controversy. A Bill to amend the Act was introduced in the Central Legislature by Hon. Mr. M. Dalal, of Bombay, on Tuesday.

The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865, was found defective in the eyes of the Parsi reformers. They argued that it did not answer the present-day needs of the community and after considerable agitation it was repealed, and a new Act passed in 1936

Among the changes was one regarding the payment of permanent alimony. The Act provides that (a) if the Court sees fit at the time of passing any decree under this Act, the husband shall pay the wife, "while she remains chaste and unmarried" a gross sum, etc.

Or, (b) "make such monthly payments to the wife for her maintenance and support as the Court may think reasonable". The expression "while she remains chaste and unmarried" was inadvertently omitted from the second clause, and this, it is stated, has caused some injustice. The Bombay High Court in a case that came up before it in appeal expressed an inability to give effect to the intention of the framers in view of the loose wording.

The intention of the framers, founded on a strong expression of opinion at the time, was that when a wife divorces, the husband is required to maintain her so long as she remains unmarried and chaste.

UPROAR IN OPEN SESSION

Bengal Delegates Hold Up Proceedings

OPPOSITION TO REFER PANT'S RESOLUTION TO A. I. C. C.

Resolution To Be Moved To-day

A larger throng of visitors occupied the vast arena of the Congress pandal on the second day of the open session. The serious turn in the Congress President's illness has cast a gloom, and at one time a proposal appeared to be seriously under consideration to postpone the session. Lobby interest centred round voting on Pandit G. B. Pant's resolution and whips were busy throughout the day.

Aney's Resolution

Maulana Azad said that the resolution passed in the Subjects Committee had references to a series of circumstances, and the Subjects Committee adopted the resolution.

He called upon Mr. M. S. Aney to move a resolution. Mr. Aney moved that, in view of the serious illness of the Congress President, Pandit Pant's resolution be considered at a future meeting of the A.I.C.C.

Maulana Azad asked the delegates' views, and there were uproarious scenes and shouts of "yes" and "no", "no."

Pandit Pant supported Mr. Aney's resolution and said that Doctors' reports had unmistakably shown that the Congress President's condition was worse than it was in the past few days. He had agreed to Mr. Aney's motion since they must be careful about the Congress President's health and do everything to facilitate his recovery. "We are all anxious about his condition as his life is precious to us."

Mr. Aney's resolution for reference of Pandit Pant's resolution to the A.I.C.C. for disposal was accepted. Maulana Azad declared twice raising hands that Mr. M. S. Aney's motion had overwhelming majority.

Huge Demonstration

Following the announcement of the Chairman that the motion had been carried there was a huge demonstration for having immediate division. Supporters of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose from all Provinces, including lady delegates, marched from their enclosures and shouting "Subhas Zindabad" and other slogans stood below the rostrum and continued shouting.

Pandit Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad announced that division could be held to-morrow morning but to no effect. Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose asked the demonstrators to return to their enclosures but they did not budge. Shouting and demonstration continued for over half an hour.

Calm was restored only after Mr. Aney had withdrawn his resolution.

Mr. Aney explained what prompted him to move the resolution. He regretted that he did not do so in consultation with his Bengal friends. He said it was after careful and prolonged consideration that the Congress leaders and Pandit Pantji agreed to support his motion. Panditji said that even if only the Bengal delegates wanted the resolution to be withdrawn it should be allowed to be withdrawn.

The motion for withdrawal was put to vote and carried. The motion was withdrawn.

Then Pandit Jawaharlal moved his resolution on the National Demand.

The Congress Session adjourned at midnight after passing Pandit Jawaharlal's Resolution on National Demand which was moved by Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, as the Pandit was feeling slightly indisposed, and Mr. Sri Prakash's resolution on Corruption in the Congress resolution.

The resolution on the National Demand was passed by an overwhelming majority and Mr. Sri Prakash's resolution was passed unanimously.

PANT'S RESOLUTION

Pandit Pant's resolution as passed by the Subjects Committee will come up before the open session this morning to be held in the Subjects Committee's pandal without the visitors.

OPEN SESSIONS

TRIPURI March 11.

Khadi-clad volunteers were "mopping up" the hill overlooking the amphitheatre to dislodge people who had, like yesterday, taken their places from an early hour on the hill, when the second day's sitting of the open session commenced at 6 p.m. to-day. A clear demarcation of delegates' enclosures province by province and extra volunteer arrangements to present mingling of different enclosures bore evidence to the important voting that was expected to take place during to-day's sitting. Several of the leaders were seen in their respective provincial delegates' enclosures before the proceedings commenced. "Bande Mataram" was sung, but as prominent leaders had not arrived, the proceedings commenced later than the scheduled time

ANEY'S RESOLUTION

Leaders were seen holding hurried conferences on the dais after their arrival. Finally, Maulana Azad approached the microphone and said that it had been their misfortune that they had not been able to carry out the programme of work for the Subjects Committee and the Open Session according to the schedule. He explained how the President's illness had prevented him from attending the Subjects Committee. He had decided to attend this evening's session but his condition had worsened since noon and doctors had advised him definitely against attending the session. It was, therefore, essential that nothing should be done which would in any way affect the President's health.

On Maulana Azad's request, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru read out the doctors' reports regarding Mr. Bose's condition as also a letter from Mr. Bose to Maulana Azad. Maulana Azad, thereafter, stated that Mr. M. S. Aney had given notice of an amendment on

(Continued on page 27.)

Tripuri Full Of Speculations

HOW PRESIDENT VIEWS PT. PANT'S RESOLUTION

Resignation Not Inevitable: Bose May Meet Mahatma And Talk Over It

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIPURI, March 11.

The resolution of Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant which was accepted in the Subjects Committee yesterday created a storm in the plenary session to-day, when Mr. Aney moved its reference to the A.-I.C.C. at a future convenient date, in view of Subhas Bose's health.

The resolution is being interpreted in different ways in Congress circles. Interview by me, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar said that if the resolution were to meet with the approval of the Congress at its open session the only natural course for Mr. Subhas Bose would be to resign from the Presidentship because there would be absolutely no initiative left in his hands in view of the last part of the resolution which requests the President to nominate the members of the Working Committee, according to the advice of Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari said that the meaning of the resolution would be nothing more or less than what was conveyed in the letter of resignation submitted by the majority of the members of the Working Committee, namely, that there can be only one policy for the Congress and that it would not be possible for the Congress to advance even by an inch with incompatible groups within it.

BHULABHAI RETICENT

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai was, however, very reticent when questioned if the resolution amounted to a direct vote of censure on Mr. Bose. He said, "I leave it to your imagination.

Mr. Subhas Bose himself, it is understood, does not interpret it as a vote of no-confidence against him. Prominent Leftists, it may be remembered, characterised the resolution as a vote of censure on the President and an attempt to reduce him to the position of "a town crier". There is a certain section among the Leftists which, it is understood, has been urging Mr. Bose to tender his resignation.

"TAKE CHARGE" TELEGRAM?

Tripuri woke up to-day with various rumours that Mr. Bose had sent a telegraphic communication to Mahatma Gandhi last night requesting him to come down and "take charge" in view of the Subjects Committee's expression of complete confidence in him (Mahatmaji).

Though there are persistent rumours at noon that Mr. Bose may resign if the resolution of the U. P. Premier finds favour with a majority in the open session of the Congress.

Enquiries made in circles which are closely in touch with the President show that there is no basis for it. It is significant that Mr. Sarat Bose himself neither spoke on the resolution nor voted on it.

RIGHTISTS POSITION SECURE

From the position which one could observe this noon it is almost certain that Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant's resolution will be carried at the open session by a majority of at least three hundred votes. Out of a total of 3,400 delegates nearly 2,300 are present in Tripuri this noon. A few more may arrive by the evening. The Leftists are confident of securing about a thousand votes. The position of the Rightists, however, is absolutely secure.

SUBHAS BOSE TO MEET MAHATMA

No Resignation To Follow Pant's Resolution

VISHNU DUTT NAGAR,

March 11.

The "United Press" lobby correspondent is in a position to state that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has not at all considered the question of resignation which, according to circles in close touch with the Congress President, does not arise at present. It is being pointed out that interpretation of the resolution adopted at the Subjects Committee was made clear in unmistakable language by Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant presumably in consultation with the Congress leaders who had resigned and also, according to reports, with Gandhiji on telephone.

That was that the resolution was not a vote of censure either indirect or by inference or suggestion but was intended to create an atmosphere which should enable the old members of the Working Committee to rejoin Mr. Bose's Cabinet and ensure Mahatma Gandhi's co-operation and advice. In face of this unequivocal declaration by Pandit Pant the Congress circles here feel that it is mischievous to suggest that the resolution had only one meaning that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose should tender his resignation as seems to have been done in certain messages emanating from Tripuri.

In fact, it appears Mr. Bose has been told by responsible Congress leaders that it would not be fair to put that interpretation on the motion. It is believed that Mr. Bose will not take any precipitate action even if the resolution is endorsed by the majority delegates at this evening's plenary session.

The "United Press" learns that

(Continued on page 38.)

REPLY TO BRITAIN'S CHALLENGE

National Demand Reiterated

JAWAHAR'S RESOLUTION PASSED

United Front In War Against Federation

TRIPURI, March 11.

The Subjects Committee passed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's resolution on the National Demand after he had accepted certain minor amendments suggested by Mr. Meheralli, on behalf of the Socialist Party.

Earlier, the House rejected by an overwhelming majority a number of amendments moved, among others by Mr. M. N. Roy, Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, Mr. K. F. Nariman, and Mr. Lakshmi Kant Misra, the last named wanting a six months' ultimatum to be given to the British Government to concede India's demand.

The Committee adjourned at 5 p. m. and will meet again to-morrow morning.

At 8-30 a. m. when the Subjects Committee was to commence its sitting the visitors enclosures were full but there were hardly fifty members and not more than five leaders on the dais

At 9 a. m. Maulana Azad announced that it was unfortunate that the President was again unable to attend to-day's meeting. Mr. Bose had sent a letter to him to the effect that he (Mr. Bose) had been advised to take rest and conserve his energy so as to try and see if he could not attend the open session to-day

Maulana Azad proceeded to explain the course of action he proposed to adopt to conduct the proceedings. He pointed out that without the Working Committee there were no official resolutions They had before them a number of non-official resolutions but with the limited time before them it would be impossible to discuss important subjects if discussion took place on non-official reslutions in the balloted order.

The suggestion which was pursued was that in the absence of the Working Committee a sub-committee of the Subjects Committee may be appointed to frame resolutions, but this also had not been possible. In view of this situation Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and four others had drafted five resolutions touching on important subjects like Congress policy and programme, Indian states, corruption, etc.

These, he said, could be moved and the house discuss them in full

He admitted procedure was extraordinary but there was no other way out of it considering that they had only another day before them and should discuss important questions before dispersing He then called upon Pandit Nehru to move the resolution on National Demand.

When the Subjects Committee met this morning, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru moved the following resolution on the National Demand:—

The Congress has for more than half a century strived for the advancement of the people of India and has represented the urge of the Indian people towards freedom and self-expression.

During the past twenty years it has engaged itself on behalf of the masses of the country in a struggle against British imperialism and through the suffering and disciplined sacrifice of it has carried the nation a long way to independence that is its objective

With the growing strength of the people it had adapted itself to changing and developing situation, and while pursuing various programmes has ever worked for the independence of India, and establishment of a democratic state in the country.

Rejecting the Government of India Act and with a full determination to end it, it has decided to take advantage of the measure of provincial autonomy that this Act provided, restricted and circumscribed as it was, in order to strengthen. The national movement and to give such relief to the masses as was possible under the circumstances.

To the Federal part of the Act the Congress declared its uncompromising opposition and its determination to resist its imposition.

The Congress, declares afresh its solemn resolve to achieve independence for the nation and to have a constitution framed for a free India through a Constituent Assembly elected by the people and without any interference by a foreign authority.

No other constitutions or attempted solutions of the problem can be accepted by the Indian people.

The Congress is of the opinion that in view of the situation in India the organised strength of the national movement, the remarkable growth of the consciousness of masses, a new awakening among the people of Indian states as well as the rapid development of the world situation, the time has come for the full application of the principle of self-determination to India so that the people of India might establish an independent democratic state by means of a Constituent Assembly. Not only the inherent right and the dignity of the people demand this full freedom, but also economic and other problems which press insistently on masses cannot find solution nor can India get rid of her poverty and keep pace with the modern progress unless the people have full opportunities of self-development and growth which independence alone can give. Provincial Autonomy affords no such scope for development and its capacity for good is being rapidly exhausted. The proposed Federation strangles India still further and will not be accepted. The Congress therefore is firmly of opinion that this whole of the Government of India Act must give place to the constitution of free India made by the people themselves.

An independent and democratic India will face the solution of our great problems rapidly and effectively and will line herself with progressive peoples of the world and thus aid the cause of democracy and freedom.

With a view to the speedy realisation of the Congress objective and in order to face effectively the national and international crisis that loom ahead, this Congress calls upon all parts of Congress organisations as well as Congress Provincial Governments and the people generally to prepare themselves to this end, to promote unity and in particular to strengthen, purify and discipline the organisation, removing the weakness and corrupting influences so as to make it an effective organ of people's will.

After Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had completed the reading of the resolution on national demands and it had been translated, he said that he would read out the other four resolutions which had been prepared last night, and for which there were no copies.

Foreign Policy

He then read out the following resolution on foreign policy which was adopted without discussion on the suggestion of the house.

"The Congress records its entire disapproval of the British foreign policy culminating in the Munich Pact, the Anglo-Italian Agreement and the recognition of rebel Spain. This polity has been one of deliberate betrayal of democracy, repeated breach of pledges, the ending of the system of collective security, and co-operation with Governments which are avowed enemies of democracy and freedom. As the result of this poli - cy, the world is being reduced to a state of international anarchy where brutal violence triumphs and flourishes unchecked and decides the fate of nations, and in the name of peace stupendous preparations are being made for the most terrible of wars.

International morality has sunk so low in Central and Southwestern Europe that the world has witnessed with horror.

Organised terrorism of Nazi Government against the people of the Jewish race and the continuous bombing from air by rebel forces of cities and civilian inhabitants and helpless refugees.

The Congress dissociates itself entirely from the British foreign policy which has consistently aided Fascist powers and helped in the destruction of democratic countries. The Congress is opposed to imperialism and Fascism alike and is convinced that world peace and progress require the ending of both of these.

In the opinion of the Congress, it is urgently necessary for India to direct her own foreign policy as an independent nation, thereby keeping aloof from both imperialism and fascism, and pursuing her path of peace and freedom."

Indian States

The following is the text of the resolution on Indian States which was read out in the Subjects Committee by Pandit Nehru and which will be moved later.

"The Congress welcomes the awakening of the people of Indian states in many parts of the country and considers this as a hopeful prelude to a larger freedom, comprising the whole of India, for which the Congress has laboured

"The Congress supports the demand for responsible Government and civil liberty in the states and expresses its solidarity with these movements for freedom and self-expression, which are integral parts of the larger struggle.

"While appreciating that some rulers of states have recognised this awakening as a healthy sign of growth and are seeking to adjust themselves to it in co-operation with these people, the Congress regrets that some other rulers have sought to suppress these movements by banning peaceful and legitimate organisations and all political activity and in cases, resorting to cruel and inhuman repression.

"The whole of India was profoundly stirred by the announcement of the ind finite fast by Gandhiji in order to remedy the breach by the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot of the settlement arrived at between him and his councillors on the one hand, and Sardar Patel as representing the

The Congress expresses its gratification at the recent agreement resulting in the termination of the fast and the trusts that the people of Rajkot will have their aspirations fulfilled, and further hopes that the princes of Kathiawar and other parts of India will march with the times, and in co-operation with their people, introduce popular Government

The Congress is of opinion that the resolution of the Haripura session of the Congress, relating to states, has answered the expectations raised by it and has justified itself by encouraging the peoples of the states to organise themselves and conduct their own movements for freedom.

"The Haripura policy was conceived in the best interests of the people in order to enable them to develop self-reliance and strength. This policy was dictated by circumstances and by a recognition of the limitations inherent in the circumstances, but it was never conceived as an obligation.

"The Congress has always possessed the right, as it is its duty, to guide the people of the states and lead them with its influence. The great awakening that is taking place among the people of the states may lead to a relaxation or to the complete removal of the restraint which the Congress imposed upon itself, thus resulting in an ever-increasing identification of the Congress with the states people.

The Congress desires to reiterate that its objective, complete independence, is for the whole of India, inclusive of the states, which are integral parts of India which cannot be separated, and which must have the same measure of political, social and economic freedom as the rest of India."

Welcome To Wafdist Delegation

The following resolution welcoming the Egyptian delegation was moved from the chair and passed. The Congress extends its cordial welcome to the fraternal delegation from the Wafd Party of Egypt and considers this visit as symbolising the solidarity of the movements for freedom in Egypt and India.

"The Congress sends its greetings to the people of Egypt and its earnest wishes for complete success in achieving full freedom. It trusts that the association of the peoples of Egypt and India will ever grow closer and more fruitful in furtherance of world peace and freedom."

Sympathy With China

The following resolution on China was then moved:

"The Congress sends its greet-

(Continued on page 36.)

GRAVE TURN IN SUBHAS' HEALTH

Rashtrapati Refuses To Go To Hospital

"I Will Rather Die Here Than Be Removed Elsewhere," Says He To Jawahar

TRIPURI, March 11.

"I HAVE NOT COME HERE TO GO TO HOSPITAL IN JUBBULPORE: I WOULD MUCH RATHER DIE HERE THAN BE REMOVED ELSEWHERE BEFORE THE SESSION IS OVER."

This is the remark Mr. Subhas Bose said to have made to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, when the latter tried to persuade the Congress President to agree to be taken to hospital in Jubbulpore.

On emerging from the President's hut, Pandit Jawaharlal said that the President was obstinate in his resolve not to be removed from Tripuri before the session was over, and that the Pandit had not succeeded in dissuading Mr. Bose.

Premier Shukla is making special arrangements such as tents and other equipments to protect the President against inclement weather.

TO BE TAKEN TO CALCUTTA ON MONDAY?

It is expected that Mr. Bose may be taken to Calcutta the day after to-morrow.—A.P.

CONSERVE HEALTH AND ENERGY

Mahatma's Advice To Subhas

RAJKOT, March 11.

Mahatma Gandhi has sent the following telegram to Mr. Subhas Bose:—Thanks for wire. Do conserve health and energy. May God be with you all. Am progressing.—Bapu."—A.P.

RIGHT LUNG AFFECTED

Alarming Turn In Subhas' Health; Doctors Issue Bulletin

VISHNU DUTT NAGAR, March 11.

Major Hennessy, Civil Surgeon, Jubbulpore, and Col. Mankand, Director of Public Health, C. P. Government, examined Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose this afternoon and found his temperature between 104 and 105.

The apprehend seriousness and have advised that Mr. Bose should be removed to Victoria Hospital, Jubbulpore, before this evening. Nursing and other arrangements will be made for his treatment there, as there is no proper convenience here at the camp. It is not advisable for Mr. Bose to undertake journey to Calcutta or any other place at present.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. D. P. Misra and other C. P. Ministers were present at the time of examination.

BULLETIN ISSUED

The following bulletin has been issued by the Civil Surgeon of Jubbulpore and the Director of Public Health, Central Provinces and Berar:—

"We have examined Mr. Subhas Bose again this morning. His temperature has risen to 104, and there are distinct signs of his right lung being affected. We have advised Mr. Bose being removed from the Nagar to the Victoria Hospital".—United Press Congress Special.

PRINCES' PARLEYS

Survey Of Agitation In Indian States And Need For Reforms

NEW DELHI, March 11.

The Princes held a private meeting this morning at which, it is understood, the situation arising out of the agitation against the Indian States was thoroughly discussed. It is further understood that the meeting considered certain proposals regarding internal reforms in the States.

The meeting was followed by a general conference between the Princes and Ministers of States to review the position generally since their last meeting.—A. P

VIRAWALA MEETS MAHATMA

For Defence Of His 8 Years' Dewanship

(From A Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, March 10.

Mr. Virawala saw Mahatmaji this night at Rashtriyashala. He was accompanied by Mr. Talakashi Doshi carrying a large bundle of State records of Mr. Virawala's eight years' administration. Mr. Virawala had a talk with Mahatmaji for one hour and a half. In the course of his conversation he is understood to have tried to defend himself saying that the State had flourished during eight years of his Dewanship and its income had increased to eleven lakhs and fifty thousand rupees.

Mahatmaji heard him with patience.

The Resident, Mr. Gibson left for Delhi this evening. It is said he was summoned by the Viceroy with a view to have some enlightenment about the alleged maladministration.

DURBAR GOPALDAS CONFERS WITH MAHATMA

RAJKOT, March 11.

A deputation from Limbdi led by Durbar Gopaldas was closeted for an hour and a half with Mahatma Gandhi.

KASTURBA ACTIVE

Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi sold Khadi publicly before a gathering of 1,500 at Rashtriyashala to-day.—A. P

MEMBERS OF ACTION COMMITTEE MEET

RAJKOT, March 11.

To-day in the noon, a meeting of ten members of the Action Committee was held at Rashtriyashala. Mr. Dhebarbhai had summoned a meeting. It lasted for 90 minutes.

TO-DAY'S SESSION TO BE CONFINED TO DELEGATES

(Continued from page 25.)

the subject and called upon Mr. Aney to move it.

Mr. M. S. Aney moved that:—

"In view of the alarming state of the President's health, the consideration of the resolution on the clarification of the misunderstanding that had arisen out of the Presidential election, should be referred to for disposal to the A.I.C.C. at some future date"

This was greeted by loud shouts of "No No' from a section of the delegates and the proceedings were interrupted for a few minutes.

Mr. Aney who was constantly interrupted stated that it was not necessary for him to make any speech at all. They had listened to the condition of health of the President and he was sure that they would carry his motion unanimously.

(Shouts of "No" "withdraw resolution" from a section of the House).

The Congress session adjourned at mid-night after passing Pandit Jawaharlal's resolution on national demand which was moved by Mr. Jai Prakash Narain as the Pandit was feeling slightly indisposed, and Mr. Sri Prakasa's resolution on corruption in the Congress organisation. The resolution on National Demand was passed by an overwhelming majority and Mr. Sri Prakasa's resolution was passed unanimously.

There will be two sessions of the Congress to-morrow. One will be in the morning at 8-30 at the Subjects Committee Pandal to consider Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant's resolution on future leadership of the Congress.

Visitors will not be allowed. Only Press reporters and delegates will be allowed. The session will meet again in the amphi theatre in the afternoon to consider the resolution on the States.

After Pandit Jawaharlal made his appeal to the House, the House was very quiet and the proceedings went on very smoothly.

On Pandit Jawaharlal's coming out of the session, he was surrounded by a large crowd of admirers who cheered him right up to the leaders' camp.

It is now expected that Pandit Govind Pant's resolution as passed by the Subjects Committee will come up before the open session to-morrow morning.—A.P

In view of the serious condition of Mr Subhas Bose last-minute consultations were held, and, as a result, it was decided that Pandit Pant's resolution should be referred to A.I.C.C. at a future convenient date. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who arrived with other leaders at the open session one and a half hours late, called upon Mr Aney to move a resolution to this effect, suggesting that in view of the serious condition of Mr. Subhas Bose's health, Pandit Pant's resolution be referred to the A.I.C.C. at a future date

This was greeted with angry cries of "No, no" from some of the delegates, who said that they had a right to consider a resolution passed by the Subjects Committee

Pandit Pant, seconding Mr. Aney's motion appealed to the delegates to carry the resolution unanimously. The House, however, appeared to be in no mood to accept the motion.

Mr. Aney's proposition suggesting that Pandit Pant's resolution be referred to the A.I.C.C. was declared amidst uproarious scenes Bengal delegates voting against it. Bengal delegates demanded the withdrawal of the motion.

STORMY SCENES

The announcement that the resolution had been carried was followed by stormy scenes and great confusion.

There was an insistent demand for a poll from a section of the delegates. Maulana Azad said that in view of the pandemonium polling was not possible now. He held that it should be taken at the Subjects Committee Pandal to-morrow.

At the time of telephoning (7-45 p.m.) the uproar and confusion continue, some of the delegates are now near the dais shouting and demanding an immediate poll.

Pandemonium prevailed, the gangway leading to the rostrum being packed with over 500 people, majority of them delegates from Bengal and also some visitors who rent the air with shouts demanding an immediate poll.

SARAT BOSE'S APPEAL

After this situation had continued for 15 minutes. Pandit Nehru faced the microphone to address the audience, but shouts and confusion continued. A little later Mr. Sarat Bose came on the rostrum, and appealed to the people to sit down. Delegates who had occupied the gangway, obeyed him for a while, but in a short while they were once again on their feet, when Pandit Nehru attempted to explain the position to the vast gathering.

After attempting in vain for ten minutes to speak, Pandit Nehru gave up the effort. Leaders on the rostrum held hasty consultations to consider how best to get over the situation.

Proceedings have been held up by now for about 80 minutes at the time of phoning (8-45 p.m.).

REPEATED APPEALS FOR QUIET

The shouting and uproar was confined to those who had gathered on the gangway, while the rests of the vast gathering of thousands of people kept their seats almost in perfect silence. The deadlock still continues, although Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose are making repeated appeals to the demonstrators to allow the proceedings to continue.

ORDER RESTORED

(Later)— order was restored at 9 p.m. after repeated efforts and after the announcement that Mr. Aney was going to withdraw his resolution accordingly. Mr. Aney withdrew his resolution. But before he did so, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru made an impassioned speech in which he said that during his connection with the Congress for the last 25 years he had never witnessed scenes, as he had witnessed today. He welcomed it because it let the Congress know where it stood.

He reminded the audience of Mahatma Gandhi's article in the "Harijan" relating to corruption and indiscipline, and said that they were more than justified by to-day's scenes. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru added: "I shudder to think of our coming struggle after what I have seen to-day".

JAWAHARLAL'S RESOLUTION

The House then proceeded to discuss Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's resolution on the National Demand.

UNPRECEDENTED SCENE

(From Our Special Correspondent)

TRIPURI, March 11.

A scene, which, as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, described was unprecedented in the history of the Indian National Congress or one which he, at least, had not seen at any Session during the past 25 years, was witnessed to-night at the open session of the Congress when about 400 delegates, mostly from Bengal, rushed to

(Continued on page 31.)

BRITISH DESTROYERS DISPATCHED

Stangate To Be Intercepted

LONDON, March 11.

Reuter was informed at the Admiralty Office that two British destroyers "Intrepid" and "Impulsive" had been sent to intercept "Stangate".

The "Intrepid" was the nearest to the scene and the "Impulsive" was instructed later to join it.—Reuter.

"STANGATE" INTERCEPTED

LONDON, March 11.

A later telegram says:—

"Intrepid" intercepted "Stangate" and escorted her to "Gibraltar". The position of "Stangates" arrest by nationalists is given as 23 miles north of the Cape of Sanantonio. Her owners stated that as far as is known she was going to Almeria from Valencia to load oranges for London. Most of her crew of 24 are British.—Reuter.

DRAMATIC TELEGRAMS FROM BRITISH STEAMERS

LONDON, March 11.

Two dramatic wireless messages from the British steamer "Bellwyn" addressed to all stations and British warships were picked up at landsend.

The first message was partially jammed but apparently it sought to report that the "'Bellwyn" had been ordered to Palms (Majorca) and also that the steamer "Stangate" under escort was proceeding to Palma. Late R A. message states: " Refused to submit. Now let alone. Please rescue "Stangate" been taken to Palma."

NO BELLIGERENT RIGHTS

Recognition Does Not Imply That, Say British Official Circles

LONDON, March 11.

It is emphasised in official circles that the recognition of General Franco's Government by no means entails the granting of belligerent rights.—Reuter.

FRANCO MAY ENTER MADRID ANY MOMENT

PARIS, March 11.

THE SITUATION IN MADRID IS IMPROVING ACCORDING TO LATEST REPORTS REACHING OFFICIAL CIRCLES.

IT IS THOUGHT THAT GENERAL FRANCO WHO IS CALMLY AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS WITH PLANES RECONNOITRING OVER THE CITY IS IN A POSITION TO ENTER MADRID THE MOMENT HE PLEASES.—REUTER

MERCHANT SHIPS NOT TO BE CHASED

BURGOS, Mar. 10.

The report that merchantmen coming within the three miles limit would be chased continuously has no official confirmation. On the other hand it is pointed out that once a ship is outside the three miles limit, the Nyon Anti-Piracy Arrangement would come into immedite operation meaning that British warships could come to the protection of the vessels so treated.—Reuter.

NATIONALIST RESENTMENT

BURGOS, March 11.

Nationalist authorities resent the British attitude towards General Franco's blockade. The Nationalists contend that recognition of General Franco should carry a grant of belligerent rights.

They indicate the intention of the Nationalist Naval authorities to bombard and if necessary to sink merchant vessels attempting to enter Spanish Territorial waters. Further if such ships attempt to escape from territorial waters, the Nationalist warships will claim the right of continuous pursuit.—Reuter.

Slovak Government Overthrown

CZECH TROOPS BEAT A RETREAT

PRAGUE, March 10.

Bratislava radio is announcing the overthrow of the new provincial Government and the retreat of the Czech troops and gendarmes.

Dr. Sidor, Vice-Premier of the Prague Government in an earlier broadcast from Bratislava declared: "The crisis between the Czechs and the Slavs will be settled in the next 24 hours."

ATTEMPTS AT REOCCUPYING HEADQUATRERS

It is reported that Hlinka Guards tried to reoccupy the headquarters seized by the police in Ruzomberok. Hlinka's hometown. Shots are said to have been exchanged and four Czechoslovakia Gendarmes are stated to have been killed.

"GREATEST BETRAYAL IN HISTORY OF SLOVAK PEOPLE"

BUDAPEST, March 11.

Herr Karmasin before leaving for Vienna is reported to have told 45 thousand German demonstrators in front of his office:

"Our German national group stands under the protection of the Fuehrer. It will make common cause with the Slovaks to restore peace and order in the land."

It is also reported that Murgac chief of the political section of the Hlinka Guard, a warrant for whose arrest is stated to have been issued by Czech authorities, has issued a proclamation describing the Prague Government's action as the "Greatest betrayal in the history of the Slovak people" and demanding unity with fellow German citizens in the fight for a free Slovakia.—Reuter.

SLOVAK AUTONOMY GUARANTEED

Sidor Makes Conciliatory Announcement

PRAGUE, March 11.

Dr. Sidor in making the Conciliatory announcement said that a solution of the crisis would be achieved within 24 hours on the basis of the proclamation of Slovak Autonomy made at Zilina and of the Slovak Autonomy Acts.

He added the Executive Committee of the Slovak Diet which met in the presence of the ex-Premier Dr. Tiso who had been set free in the meantime had submitted to Dr. Hacha a list of the proposed new Slovak cabinet.

Dr. Sidor emphasised that the new Government would truly represent the Slovak people and would realise in full Hlinkas autonomist programme.

He fervently appealed to the population to maintain order and calm.—Reuter.

GEN. MIAJA'S SON RELEASED

HENDAYE: March 11.

General Miaja's son who had been a prisoner of General Franco was released at the International Bridge. He was exchanged for Miguel De Rivera.—Reuter.

NAZI BOSSES IN MIDNIGHT CONCLAVE

BERLIN, March 11.

It is understood that Herr Hitler summoned his closest advisors to a midnight conference in the Chancellery on the Czech crisis.—Reuter.

GERMANY TAKES SERIOUS VIEW

BERLIN Mar. 11.

A serious view is taken of events in Slovakia. A conference of his closest advisers was summoned by Herr Hitler at midnight and nearly an hour later it was still going on in the Chancellery.

No official information is available but it may be assumed that the latest reports from the German Legation in Prague were subject of the conference.

There is no doubt that Herr Hitler will not stand any infringement of the general arbitration award solemnly accepted by the Prague Government.

The appeal made to him by Herr Tiso is not likely to be ignored and strong diplomatic representations are expected to be made unless they have taken place already. Any 'demarche' however only be made after consultation with Signor Mussolini.

DRASTIC STEPS TO CONTROL SLOVAK TROUBLE

PRAGUE, March 10.

The Prague Government will master the situation in the autonomous province of Slovakia tonight following the drastic steps taken to nip in the bud the insurrection planned by the Slovak separatists.

Deputy Sivak has been recalled from his journey to Rome to attend the Pope's coronation and has been appointed Slovak Premier in place of Herr Tiso who is stated to have protested against his dismissal to Herr Hitler.

Some members of the dissolved Nationalist Hlinka Guards are confined to barracks while others have been sent to Moravia.

While Bratislavia the Slovak capital is quiet since minor disturbances there this morning, its railway stations are heavily guarded and no newspaper is allowed to appear.

The military commander has forbidden the public to listen to foreign broadcasts. It cannot be said that long drawn out conflict between the Slovaks and the Czechs has been settled.

Events in Slovakia are being watched with very close attention by Wilhelmstrasse but official circles maintain discreet silence on the 'subject of Slovaks' right to autonomy for which there is much sympathy here.—Reuter.

OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

British Journals On Prospects Of Disarmament

LONDON, March 10

The optimistic view which is revealed by political correspondents in reviews of the European situation this morning and the possibility of disarmament discussions are the subject of editorial comment to-night.

The "Evening Standard" points to the improvement on the stock-exchange and declares, "Bursting optimism breaks through the clouds and is founded on solid array of facts."

Some misgivings are expressed in the "Evening News," regarding the suggestion that Britain might initiate a new disarmament conference.

A general lessening of tension observable recently might well be the prelude of some step to enable France and Italy to come together and discuss their differences provided no disturbing development occurs meanwhile. It remains the object of the British Government to seek some measure of all round disarmament.

In the meantime, there is no tendency in London to attach undue importance to unofficial Italian claims against France.

SIR ROBERT REID

CALCUTTA, March 11.

The following bulletin was issued from Government House this morning:—

"HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ROBERT REID CONTINUES TO MAKE GOOD PROGRESS.

(Signed) F. J. Anderson A. Denham-White, Gerard Kelly and P. I. Franks.—A.P.

INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS ON PALESTINE PROBLEMS

LONDON, Mar. 10.

Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Butler after seeing the deputation of the orthodox Jewish community this morning nad informal discussion this afternoon with the Egyptian, Iraq and Saudi Arabian representatives.

On Saturday they are seeing some Jewish delegates. It is not expected however that British proposals will be made public until they have been formally presented to the Arab and Jewish delegations early next week.—Reuter.

SENEGALESE SHARP SHOOTERS FOR JIBOUTI

LAROCHELLE, March 11.

A battalion of Senegalese sharpshooters are entraining to-night for Marseilles were they will embark for Jibouti.—Reuter.

£. S. D. OF A. R. P.

LONDON, March 10

Britain's Air-raid precautionary services will cost over fortytwo million sterling in the coming financial year, according to the new Civil estimates of the Home, Department Thirtyseven million, however, will be provided under the Defence Loans Bill. As a result the net total charge to the Budget will be approximately five million. The main expenditure will be thirty million on equipment material or twenty-five million more than last year.—Reuter.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu. Fagan Vad 7, 1995
Muslim: Mohurrum 20, 1358
Parsi: Meher 8, 1308
Hightide: 4-01 17-18
Lowtide: 10-19 23-08
Sunrise: 6h 51m
Sunset: 6h 47m

Monday, March 13.

Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, 11 a.m.

Tuesday, March 14.

Legislative Assembly, 11-30 a.m.
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

MOTIWALA—Mrs. Meherbai Cooverji Motiwala, mother of Pestonji, Navroji, Burjorji and Dinamai. Funeral to-day at 3 p.m. (B.T.) at 599 Chandanwadi, opposite to Wadia's Fire Temple.

JOGESHWARI LITERARY CLUB

Mr. S. M. Desai will deliver a lecture on "Scouting in India" to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m in the Society's Hall.

GEETA CLASS

Swami Sambuddhananda of Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the weekly public discourse on 'Bhagawat Geeta' at the Mission Library Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

SERMON ON JNANESHWARI

Swami Gunateetananda of Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the weekly public discourse on 'Jnaneshwari' at the Mission Library Hall, Khar, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

BAND AT JOSEPH BAPTISTA GARDEN

The Original Imperial Band will play a programme of music at the Joseph Baptista Garden, Mazagaon, to-day (Sunday) commencing from 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.).

TALK ON BASIC ENGLISH

Under the auspices of the Basic English Association, Mr. P R Rao will give a talk in Basic English on "The Present Political Situation in India" at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

There will be a public debate to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. on "Marriage is a mistake" when Mr. A M. Coelho will move the proposition and Mr. N. Boman Behram will oppose it.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence for Mauritius per s.s 'Jehangir' via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4-30 and 5 p.m. respectively on Tuesday, the 14th instant.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Reincarnation and Metempsychosis" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

PUNJAB JAIN BHARATRI SABHA

An ordinary general meeting of the members of the Punjab Jain Bharatri Sabha would be held to-day (Sunday) at 1 p.m. at the premises of Messrs. Mukund Lal Ratan Chand, Patwa Chawl, Marwari Bazar.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the above Samaj, Pandit Dinanath, Sidhantalankar, will deliver a public lecture on "Why religion wanted" to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m at the Samaj Mandir 161-67 Bazargate Street

CURRENT EVENTS CLUB

The monthly meeting of the Current Events Club will be held at 5 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the B. K. S. Reading Room and Library premises, Hindu Colony, Dadar. Mr. K V. D. Vidyaraman will read a paper on 'The cost and consequences of religion.' Meeting is open to public.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The Duke and the Dancer." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"It's True". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
EROS—"Paris Honeymoon". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Dawn Patrol". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Payam-e-Haq". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Secret Five". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Payam-e-Haq". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m
MAJESTIC—"Bramhachari". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Duke of West Point". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
METRO—"Stand Up and Fight". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Ladies Only". Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Service Ltd." Daily at 4-30, 7 15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
REGAL—"Suez". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabi". Daily at usual time
WEST END—"Devata". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.

LT.-COL. JELAL SHAH'S LECTURE

A public lecture on "The Campaign against venereal diseases and its importance to the present Movement for Physical Fitness" by Lt.-Col. Jalal M. Shah to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the Samaj Hall, near King's Circle, Matunga, under the joint auspices of Asthika Samaj and South Indian Volunteer Corps

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PARSI UNION

A meeting of the University Students' Parsi Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. at the Master's Tutorial High School when Mr. Manek R Wadia, will deliver a lecture on "The British Government and its prohibition scheme."

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY & DEBATING ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association there will be a debate to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the King George English School, Hindu Colony, Dadar, when Mr. K. G. Subramanian will move "The best way to ensure world peace and human happiness is to do away with all Governments." Mr. J. L. Marketker will lead the opposition. Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar will preside

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Friendly Union Ambulance Centre an Ambulance Gathering will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at Sir Jivanji Modi Memorial Hall of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute opposite Government Dock Yard, 134-136 Apollo Street, Fort, (next to St Andrew's Church).

Mr. T. W. Johnstone, O.B.E., J.P., will preside and Mrs Johnstone will distribute prizes and certificates to successful candidates.

BALKAN-JI-BARI

To-day (Sunday). Khar children will have songs from Mr. Pinakin Trivedi at the Laxmi Nagar Pavilion Hall, 10th Road, after the usual programme of games, etc., at 8.30 a.m Vile Parle boys and girls will go to Juhu under the guidance of Messrs. Jayant Desai and Poptani. A meeting of workers and well-wishers of all Bombay Centres of Balkan-Ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association will be held at "Gulistan" 12th Road, Khar at 4 p.m.

AKHILA KARNATAKA SEVA SAMITI

The annual general body meeting of the 'Akhila Karnataka Seva Samiti,' Bombay, will take place to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Bombay Kannada Sangha, Chokscy Bhuvan, next to Nappoo Hall, Matunga, G. I. P. Railway, when Mr. H. G. Mudgal, M.A., will preside.

KHOJA SHIA ISHNA ASHRI JAMAT

The first meeting of the current year of the above Institution will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m (B.T.) in the Musjid premises at (Palagally) Samuel Street

SWASTIK LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the Swastik League, Miss Godavari Gokhale, will speak on "Literacy Campaign" to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Swastik Mandir (Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4).

CHIKITSAKA SAMOOHA PAST STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association, Miss Godavari Gokhale of the Servants of India Society, will deliver a lecture on "Adult Education and Illiteracy" in the Chikitsaka Samooha Shirolkar High School to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. sharp.

LOKMANYA SEVA MANDAL

A meeting of the Sub-Committee, appointed for arranging to observe holiday on the birthday of Shri Shivaji the Great, will be held to-day (Sunday) in the premises of the Bharatheeya Taroon Sangh, Chinchpokli at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

LECTURE ON KORAN

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society, a public lecture will be delivered on 'Kuran and its teachings' on every Sunday in the premises of Anjum-e Islam High School near Bori Bunder Station from 5 p.m to 6 p.m. (S.T.).

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION

The postponed lecture by Mr. T. S. Hegde B.A., on "Task before Kanara Students" will now take place to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. sharp at K. V. F. N. School premises, Fort.

DEMONSTRATION OF PHYSICAL CULTURE

A demonstration of physical culture of various schools will be held at King George English School, Dadar to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. under the auspices of the Indian Education Society's Governing Council. Seth Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee will preside and Mrs. Jayavati Pranlal will distribute the prizes.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT BOARD

Under the auspices of the District School Board, Bombay Suburban District, the Primary Teachers' Educational Conference will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. in the Hall of the Local Board Marathi Boys' School, Ram Baug, Andheri, when Mr. C. N. Patwardhan, B.A. (Hon.), T. D. (Cambridge), M. Ed. (Durham); M.R.S.T. (London), Principal, Institute of Education, Ghatkopar, will preside. Mrs. Daya Patwardhan, M.A., B.T., will give a talk on 'Education and the Assistant Scout Commissioner G. G. Bhosekar, a lesson on Scouting to the Teachers.'

NO PLAY IN TEST MATCH

DURBAN, March 11.

There was no play before lunch on the eighth day of the final Test between England and South Africa, owing to rain, there was heavy overnight and early morning rain. It resumed just before the starting time and soaked the wicket.—Reuter

Journal Ceases Publication After 150 Years

BERLIN, March 11.

"Hamburger Machrichten" has appeared for the last time after 150 years existence. It is recalled that the newspaper became the mouthpiece of Bismarch after his dismissal.—Reuter.

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
LILIAN HARVEY
(of "Congress Dances" fame)
in U-F-A's Dance Festival—
"DUKE & THE DANCER"
(with GERMAN dialogue and ENGLISH Titles).

REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SUEZ
TYRONE POWER · LORETTA YOUNG
ANNABELLA
and a cast of ten thousand!

STAR FLASHES
by CHARLES BRUNO

AN ELECTRIC RAZOR IS USED TO REPRODUCE THE SOUND OF A MOTORCYCLE ENGINE.
MICKEY ROONEY IS THE YOUNGEST SONG-WRITER EVER RECOMMENDED TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF AUTHORS AND COMPOSERS ..... MICKEY HAS ONE PUBLISHED SONG TO HIS CREDIT.
RAY BOLGER, THE SCARE-CROW IN "WIZARD OF OZ" HAD HIS COSTUME SET ON FIRE 8 TIMES IN ONE SCENE..... FIREMEN STOOD BY WITH EXTINGUISHERS AND AS ADDED PRECAUTION HE WORE ASBESTOS UNDER-WEAR! (2-3)
(Copyright, 1939, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

Release Of Politicals Demanded

Political Prisoners' Conference

TRIPURI March 10

Resolutions demanding the immediate release of the three regulation prisoners now confined in Delhi and are on hunger-strike, and all the political prisoners in Bengal, the Punjab and in the Indian States were passed at a meeting of the Political Prisoners' Conference held this morning under the presidency of Babu Rajendra Prasad.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.A., (Central) in the course of his speech criticised the action of the Government of India in not releasing the three prisoners confined in Delhi despite the public protest.

Babu Rajendra Prasad in the course of his speech declared that there could be no two opinion on the question of the release of political prisoners. He recalled how the Congress ministers in the U. P and Bihar had resigned last year in order to secure the release of political prisoners.

He added that doubts were raised that the release of political prisoners would be a menace to the peace and tranquility of the country.

On the other hand he found that the released prisoners joined the Congress and worked shoulder to shoulder with other Congressmen in carrying out the Congress programme. He hoped that the political prisoners in Bengal, the Punjab and the States would be released immediately.

After Babu Rajendra Prasad left the meeting to attend the subjects Committee Mr. Kamalanath Tiwari, an ex-Lahore Conspiracy Case prisoned, occupied the chair.

Sardar Kisan Singh, B. K Dutt, Vijaya Kumar Sinha and other speakers addressed the conference.—A. P.

THE TEMPLE GATES CAN WAIT

FIRST OPEN THE EYES OF THE HINDU CASTES

SO SAID—

A SWEEPER'S DAUGHTER TO HER BRAHMAN LOVER!

It's True

SARASWATI CINETONE'S SPECTACULAR SCREEN EPIC:

ROSE, MOTILAL

BABA VYAS

Directed By: CHOWDHARY

CENTRAL

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

Holiday Matinee at 1-45 P. M.

A KAPURCHAND LTD. RELEASE

God Has Given Me More Than I Expected

GANDHIJI'S REPLY TO A CRITIC

What has Mahatma Gandhi gained to warrant the breaking of the fast? Mahatma Gandhi answers this question in the "Harijan" to-day.

He says:—

A critic may say: "What have you gained to warrant the breaking of your fast? Not one of the terms of your ultimatum to the Thakore Saheb has been fulfilled except the release of prisoners. But you never took the fast for their release."

On the surface this argument is perfect. It is consistent with a vengeance. My answer is, 'The letter killeth; the spirit giveth life.'

The life-giving fact is that Rajkot has become an all-India issue and the place of the Thakore Saheb has been taken up by the Viceroy whose word I have no reason to doubt.

Even if the Thakore Saheb had granted all my terms, I should not have been sure of due fulfilment, though I would have been obliged to accept them.

What I have deliberately put in doubt is the meaning of the famous letter given to the Sardar. In my ultimatum I had acted on the assumption that it bore only one meaning. But as a Satyagrahi I must always allow my cards to be examined and re-examined at all times and make reparation if an error is discovered. Hence my reading of the Settlement is that God has given me much more than I had ever expected.

Time will show whether my claim is justified.

GREETINGS TO CONGRESS

VISHNU DUTT NAGAR, March 10.

A large number of messages have been received from various persons and bodies wishing success to the 52nd Session of the Indian National Congress which opened to-day at 5-30 in the afternoon.

Among those who have sent messages, are Mr. Anand Mohan Sahay, President of the Indian National Committee, Japan; Mr. Ras Behari Bose, Tokyo; the Indian Association, Zanzibar; Indian Seva Sangh, Colombo; Lanka Samaj Party, Mardana (Ceylon); Malacca Indians; President of the Ceylon Indian Association, Colombo; Mr. Chandra Karan, second dictator of the Hyderabad Satyagraha; and the President of the Travancore State Congress Committee.

The President of the Indian National Committee, Japan, says:

"Greetings from compatriots. Success comes to those who dare. Opportunity comes not always. Forget not our martyrs". Mr. Ras Behari Bose says:—

"With request Congress efforts for immediate Indianisation land, sea and air forces and Indian, Burmese, Siamese, Chinese and Japanese friendship."

The Zanzibar Indian Association says:—

"Zanzibar Indians convey greetings; wish success; gratified at satisfactory outcome of Gandhiji's fast. Colonial Indians urgently desire Congress lead country ultimate goal under Mahatma's guidance."

The Indian Seva Sangh, Colombo, says:—

"Overseas Indians honour depends upon mother country's independence. Praying she will attain it during your Presidentship under Mahatma Gandhi's able guidance."—U. P. Congress Special

WAFDIST DELEGATION INVITED TO MADRAS

VISHNUDUTT NAGAR, March 11.

Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, ex-President of the Indian National Congress, and other members of the A.I.C.C. from Madras have invited the Egyptian Delegation to visit Madras. The Delegation accepted the invitation and is expected to go to Madras after their Bombay engagements are over.—United Press Congress Special.

DOES THIS ADVERTISEMENT SMELL OF FISH?

It Ought To—The Way This Girl from Bengal has been constantly asking for FISH—

FISH & ROSSOGOLLAS GAVE HER AN APPETITE FOR ROMANCE

It will tickle you to find out how she satisfied this—

IN INDIA'S 1st 100% CRAZY HIT

SABITADEVI

IN

Ladies Only

SAGAR'S SENSATIONAL COMEDY

with

SURENDRA — BIBBO —PRABHA

B. ADVANI & OTHERS

-NOW IN 4th WEEK-

AT

PATHE

Daily 4-15—7-15—10 P.M.

Matinee at 1-30 on Sat. Sun. & Holidays

REORGANISATION OF CHAMBER OF PRINCES

NEW DELHI, March 11.

The forthcoming session of the Chamber of Princes will be opened by the Viceroy on Monday morning, when His Highness the Chancellor will make a statement reviewing the work of the Chamber during the last two years.

A number of resolutions have been tabled, including those condoling the death of His late Highness the Maharaja of Baroda and other princes since the last meeting of the Chamber.

It is understood that a resolution relating to reorganisation of the Chamber is likely to come up for consideration.

The Chamber will have open session only in the morning, and meeting of the Standing Committee of the princes and other formal and informal conferences will be held in the afternoon.—A. P.

VIENNA,—Durcansky it is understood has left for Berlin to interview Herr Hitler after delivering a broadcast speech in which he described the members of the newly appointed Slovak Government as traitors to the Slovak cause. He declared that the intervention of Prague was not justifiable from the constitutional point of view.

DRAWING PACKED HOUSES

IN SPITE OF SIMULTANEOUS RUN AT

LAMINGTON

AND

EDWARD

VISHNU'S VICTORIOUS VIRTUOUS MASTERPIECE:

PAYAM-E-HAQ

Starring:
ANIL KUMAR, ASHIQ HUSEIN
NOOR JEHAN, ASHRAF KHAN

Director: DHIRUBHAI DESAI

TO-DAY: MATINEE AT 2-15 P.M.
DAILY: 4-45, 7-30 & 10 P.M.

The Laws of Society Stood between them

THE STORY IS NOT OLD
—NOR IS IT NEW
—IT'S ETERNAL!

THE TALE OF THE OPPRESSED
—THE WOES OF THE VICTIM

But this tale will make you actually FEEL how they F E E L !

F I L M CORPORATION'S

'TUMHARI JEET'

(The Rise)

A Superb Cast—Lilting Songs!
—: IMPRESSIVE ACTIONS:—

Starring: CHHAYA DEVI, MUZAMMIL, RAMOLA DEVI, DEV BALA, NATWAR, NAND KISHORE, R. P. KAPOOR, MADHAV SHUKLA.

Distributors.....

SUBHAS' HEALTH TAKES SERIOUS TURN

(Continued from page 27.)

the dais with shouts of "Go Back" and completely held up the proceedings for over one and half hours.

A lakh of visitors squatting in the open seemed to be rooted to the spot from beginning to the end when this strange scene was being enacted. Pandit Jawaharlal, who was wanting to address the mammoth gathering, stood near the microphone and looked on helplessly as the delegates standing below drowned his voice every time he tried to speak. Volunteers rushed about trying to restore order but their efforts went in vain. Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, who presided, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru made repeated appeals to the delegates to be quiet but the appeals seemed to fall on deaf ears. Cinecameramen, however, completely exploited the scene by putting on the head-lights on the sea of Gandhi caps serging to and fro below the dais and by switching on their talkie equipment.

The unprecedented incident described above took place just after sunset when the regular proceedings of the open session on the second day had commenced. Just before the crowd assembled news had gone round that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's condition was serious, and that doctors had urged his removal to a hospital in Jubbulpore without delay. The news was confirmed by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who presided at the open session just before the proceedings started. This announcement seemed to cast a veil of gloom over the whole scene which a minute before impressed every visitor as something grand. It was in this atmosphere that the open Session was expected to discuss the resolution of Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant which had been passed by the Subjects Committee by a majority yesterday.

BENGAL DELEGATES' MISUNDERSTANDING?

(From Our Special Correspondent)

TRIPURI, March 11.

In view of the Congress President's health, Mr. M. S. Aney moved a resolution that Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant's resolution be referred to the All-India Congress Committee at a later date, since some parts of the resolution directly concerned the President. Though Mr. Aney was prompted by humanitarian considerations the Bengal delegates seemed to misunderstand his motive and thought that his was a dilatory move. Evidently the Bengal "bloc" was confident that the resolution would fail if taken to-day, when the news of Subhas Bose's critical condition would impel many a delegate to vote against it out of sympathy for the Congress President. When the resolution was put to vote and declared carried by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad the entire group of Bengal delegates raised cries of "no". At this stage Pandit Jawaharlal came to the microphone and was about to address the gathering when about 400 delegates, mainly from the Bengal 'bloc', rushed towards the dais. For full one hour and a half they kept on shouting and made it impossible for Pandit Nehru or anyone else to address.

Gradual Improvement In Mahatma's Health

RAJKOT, March 11.

For the first time after his recent fast Gandhiji walked upto a dais to offer his evening prayers. His health is gradually improving and he is expected to be fit to undertake a journey to Delhi on Monday.—A.P.

MARTIAL LAW IN COMMUNES

Czech Troops Concentrate On Moravian Border?

PRAGUE, March 11.

Sporadic disturbances were reported during the night from Bratislava where dissatisfaction exists among the Hlinka Guards who think that M. Sidor who is acting as the Slovak Premier should declare himself frankly for Prague or Bratislava.

It is stated, that Gendarmerie posts have been reinforced and martial law has been enforced in two small communes.

The Hlinka Guards seized an ammunition depot in the suburbs.

Czech troops are reported to be concentrating in the eastern parts of Moravia, near the Slovak frontier.—Reuter.

STRANGE FREAK OF NATURE

Elephant Born To A Sow

(From Our Own Correspondent)

GOA, March 8.

According to an information contained in the daily paper "Heraldo" which is published in Goa, a sow gave birth to a tiny elephant in Pangim. The formation of the body of the little pachyderm is reported to be characteristically of an elephant including a well projecting trunk.

RIGHTISTS' GESTURE

Portion Relating To Aspersions To Be Deleted

TRIPURI, March 11.

Immediately after the Subjects Committee meeting, before the open session was resumed all Gandhian leaders visited Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, and it is stated that as a gesture, they informed him that they had decided to delete in Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant's resolution passed in the Subjects Committee yesterday, the portion relating to "aspersions."

In view of this latest development, Pandit Pant's resolution is expected to get through in the open session without much opposition.—A.P. Congress Special.

ONCE IN TEN YEARS A PICTURE SUCH AS "DUSHMAN"

IS PRODUCED .....

ONLY NEW THEATRES CAN GIVE YOU SUCH A MASTERPIECE!

4 —in— FOURTH Fascinating Week

'Dushman'

Photographed & Directed by NITIN BOSE

Starring:— SAIGAL, LEELA DESAI, NAJAM, JAGDEESH, PRITHVIRAJ, NEMO & DEOBALA

Music by: Punkaj Mullic

KRISHNA

Talkies...Dubash Theatre

Time: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-45

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

SNOW WAS WEIGHTED WITH LEAD TO KEEP IT FROM BLOWING AWAY IN "DARK VICTORY"! (WHITE LEAD SPRAYED ON CORNFLAKES)

THE ONCE SWANKY CAR THAT FATTY ARBUCKLE DROVE AROUND HOLLYWOOD IN 1914 WAS RESURRECTED FOR USE IN "THE CASTLES"

3 YEARS AGO THE RITZ BROS. HAD TO BORROW MONEY TO GET TO HOLLYWOOD..... RECENTLY THEY WERE OFFERED $20,000 A WEEK TO RETURN TO NEW YORK!
2-2
(Copyright, 1939, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

DISGUISE COMPETITION

This type of Competitions has proved very popular indeed as can be seen from the number of requests received by us from the readers in nooks and corners of this country. Such competitions besides providing a good pastime also enable the competitors to secure tempting prizes.

So acceding to the wishes of our regular competitors we have increased the prize, this time, to Rs. 3,000/- out of which Rs. 2,000 in cash will be given away as First Prize. This is indeed a very good opportunity of earning a substantial sum of money on payment of only Annas 8 per entry and we hope that many of our readers will take a hand at solving this simple but at the same time interesting Competition.

The individuals seen in the series marked A, B, C..... have tried to disguise themselves by changing dress as well as their appearances. A man can disguise himself as a woman or 'vice versa.' The disguised faces are shown in almost the same positions as in the original. They may be slightly raised or lowered but not turned sideways. You are asked to penetrate through their disguises. For example, the man shown in "H" has disguised himself as a woman as shown in number 8. We, therefore, enter No. 8 against "H" in the coupon. You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday, 22nd March, 1939, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.
2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.
3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 22nd March, 1939, **the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition**
6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.
7. **In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like**
8. **No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.**
9. **In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance**

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY 22ND MARCH, 1939

(Extra Coupons: See Page 49).

Rs. 3,000 In Prizes

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706. G. P. O. BOMBAY.

fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Disguise Competition

12/3/39.

A	
B	
C	
D	
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G	
H	8
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J	
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M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

When you will read this letter, the sessions of our Indian National Congress at Tripuri will be nearing their end.

We are too young to dabble into politics, but how can we ignore an important occasion like this?

Specially this time the situation is so peculiar: One wonders what really will happen at the Congress!

You may have read the news that much against the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi and the Working Committee Members, Babu Subhas Chandra Bose has been re-elected President of the Congress. On this account the Working Committee Members have resigned, and the President has accepted their resignations.

Bro. Govindlal Murlidhar Thakar of Nagpur celebrates his birthday to-day: Our Happy Greetings to him!

Now it is not for us to judge, criticise, or even give our view on the above two points: Our "elders" have spoken at full length on the matter....We have just to hear them, assimilate everything, wait patiently and watch carefully all that is happening and all that is to happen.

The news inform us that Babu Subhas Chandra Bose is ill, and still he would attend the Congress. Grand preparations have been made at Tripuri for the reception of the President, holding of the Congress, and accommodation of the delegates, visitors and others who would be going there. Well, these are just ordinary things that have to be done, and are done every time.

There was, however, another stunning news in the air. Mahatma Gandhi had gone on an indefinite fast at Rajkot, as the Thakore Saheb has withdrawn some of the conditions, which led to the stoppirg of Satyagraha in the State.

Naturally, therefore, the attention of all, including that of President Bose is now focussed on him and to that side. Whatever difference of opinions any persons may be having with Mahatma Gandhi, it is all the same sure that he is the greatest man of our country, and perhaps of the world, to-day.

From every corner of the country hue and cry was raised to do something immediately, to stop his fast before it is too late. At Bombay, the Provincial Congress Committee had ordered a three days' hartal, and a meeting was held at Chowpatty where prayers were offered.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose had also issued an appeal to observe Sunday, March 5 Rajkot Day. At our Balkan-ji-Bari meeting too, the children prayed to the Almighty to spare Gandhiji's life and to save our country of this crisis. Let us earnestly hope that prayers of the innocent children will be heard by their Great Father, and when you read this (i.e., by Sunday week March 12), we will be rejoicing the conquer of our beloved Mahatma.

Let every child have such smiling eyes and with his laughter make the world appear happier than ever.
(Photo by M. A. T. Narayan).

* * * *

What is going to happen at the Congress also cannot be foretold. Let us hope that wise counsels will prevail, and our leaders will forget their personal differences for the greater cause of our Motherland. Let us hope that they will give a united front to liberate the country, as they have been hitherto doing, since the last two decades.

Any decisions that may be arrived at, and whatever course may be adopted at the Congress—why shall we worry about that?—What then is our duty? Well, young as we are, we may not be able to go to the front—And it is not necessarily by going to the front that we can play our part .....But, we must do something of course: We must give our share in the cause.

If we wear Khaddar, if we encourage village industries, if we help somebody to understand prohibition, if we are able to impart education to one or two illiterate persons, if we do little acts of service to the poor and needy—perhaps these small things would be onough for us to do, while the greater things are looked after by our elders.

Let us, therefore, try and do these things little by little: It is not necessary that we should do it by jumps—we can achieve our aims one by one....Above all, let us have in view the freedom of our country—let us feel ourselves free within our hearts—Let us allow freedom of thought and action to others, and then only expect freedom from them.

Just one thing more: Every day pray to God, that our Motherland may soon be free. You know, those who pray also serve..and prayers of innocent ones like you are sure to be heard by God, I may repeatedly say so.....Let thus our country be free!

* * * *

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send Happy Greetings to the following sisters and brothers, whose birthdays come during this week on 12th to 18th March 1939:—

1. Bro. Shambho Sinha
2. Sis. Shirin Shan
3. Bro. Jashan Gidwani
4. Bro. Syed Ali Kazami
5. Bro. Devendra Mani
6. Sis. Vatsala Amin
7. Bro. Kaiku Doctor
8. Bro. P. Mahalingham
9. Bro. Madhu Diwanji
10. Bro. K. N. Mehrotra
11. Sis. Hasu Desai
12. Bro. Jayant Shah
13. Bro. Kanti Kapadia
14. Bro. Sharad Mehta
15. Sis. Charu Vandrekar
16. Bro. M. V. P. Pillay
17. Bro. Krishna Pandit
18. Bro. Shesh Nadkarni

* * * *

SOME LETTERS ANSWERED

Dear Dada—I do hope you will like my article which is both original and good?

Yours, Mobed

Sure—only the original part is not good, and the good part is not original!

Dear Dada—whatever I say, my friends take it to be wrong—What shall I do?

Yours, Jaya

Just tell them that in this at least you voice their opinion right.

"That's It".
(Photo by P. T. Seshadri).

Dear Dada—How should one dress on a bitterly cold day?

Yours, George.

As quickly as possible.

Dear Dada—They generally call me a coward; but what is a coward?

Yours, Hasu

A coward is a person who knows that he is wrong and refuses to admit it.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

Balkan-ji-Bari children of various Bombay Centres meet.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY: Saturday.

FATAL FALL FROM HOSPITAL COT

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Bombay Coroner's jury to-day, at the inquest on Dinbai Bairamji (65), who died of injuries in the J. J. Hospital on March 8.

It appears that the woman slipped her foot and fell down at a water tap in her residence. She was removed to the hospital where she again fell down from her cot, and died.

PUSH THAT PROVED FATAL

Arrested an a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, Gulam Mohammed Hazre was placed before Mr. O. H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, and remanded in to police custody.

WARRANT FOR FAILURE TO APPEAR IN COURT

The Chief Presidency Magistrate directed the issue of a warrant against Dhanpal Chunilal for failing to appear in Court though the Court summons was signed by him The latter summons was issued a few days back on an application made by Mr. C. N. Kanuga, appearing on behalf of Mr. Ratilal T. Thaker, a cotton broker and director of the East India Cotton Association and member of the B.P.C.C., who was arrested on a warrant, issued by Indore State. The charge against the accused was that he received certain valuable securities, which were alleged to be stolen.

At the last hearing of the case, the Police Prosecutor applied for a summons of Dhanpal Chunilal, the complainant in the case, so that his evidence might be recorded with a view to make out a 'prima facie' case. A summons was accordingly issued and served, but he failed to appear in Court to-day. Mr. Kanuga brought this to the attention of the Court and the Magistrate issued a bailable warrant against him.

Mr. Velkar, who appeared for the prosecution, stated that the first accused Chahulal Dhanalal, who is now absconding, was a nephew of the complainant. The nephew is alleged to have stolen certain valuable securities belonging to the complainant's family and pledged the same with the accused Mr. Ratilal Thakar as a margin against certain transactions.

Mr. Velkar further pointed out that the complainant's books of account showed that the business was done in the name of the complainant's firm.

Mr. Kanuga pointed out that the prosecution must prove that accused R. Thaker had knowledge that the securities in question were stolen. He further observed that the first accused Chahulal Danalal had deposited the securities with the consent of the complainant.

Mr. Velkar appeared for the complainant and Mr. C. N. Kanuga with Mr. B. K. Thakar appeared for the accused.

It appears that yesterday the deceaseds' son was cleaning his dog outside his room on the second floor of Adelphi Chambers at Clare Road of Byculla. The wife of the accused, who resides next door, swept some rubbish in front of the backdoor of the deceased's room. To this the deceaseds' son objected, and a quarrel took place between him and the accused who had come out of his room by that time. The deceased, hearing of the quarrel, went up to the accused and asked him not to quarrel, and is alleged to have given him a push, with the result that the deceased fell down backwards and fell on top of a small wooden chair, which was in the passage, and expired shortly after.

PEACE EFFORTS IN RANGOON

RANGOON, March 9.

The Hindu-Muslim tension is slowly dying out and the situation in the city has been gradually improving. Leaders of both the communities had been in conference together to settle the dispute and to bring to an end this unhappy episode in Rangoon.

As a result of these meetings, a peace procession of Hindus and Muslims paraded the city in motor cars to influence the public mind and create confidence. This had the desired effect, and since then a number of shops, which had been closed for the past several days, were re-opened.

The city was normal last night. —United Press.

Heavy Snow-fall On Frontier

NEW DELHI, March 9.

Heavy snow-fall is reported from Afghanistan and Chitral. Waziristan roads are also heavily blocked necessitating three tractors to clear the roadway. Due to the blockade, mails are being carried on camel-back.—United Press.

70 YEARS SUCCESS PROVES THE EFFICACY OF Dr. W. C. ROY, L.M.S.'s SPECIFIC

Mental shocks, diseases and all neurotic disorders require not merely a sedative treatment, as is often recommended, but a curative treatment. After a careful research, extending over a period of 70 years, Dr. Roy has brought out a remedy for insanity. The most inveterate cases of insanity have been remedied by a course of Dr. Roy's Pills.

OBTAINABLE AT LEADING CHEMISTS.

ROY PILLS FOR MENTAL DISEASES

S. C. ROY & CO.,
167-3, Cornwallis Street, - - CALCUTTA

TESTIMONIALS.

Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore writes:—"I have been acquainted with Dr. W. C. Roy's specific for insanity for a long time past and have known it to be efficacious."

"I personally know of two cases cured by it,"—writes (Sir) Ramesh Chandra Mitter, Kt., Offg. Chief Justice, Bengal.

A.I.C.C Empowered To Change Constitution

(Continued from page 26.)

its deepest sympathy in their trials and privations in their struggle against ruthless and inhuman imperialism. It congratulates them on their heroic resistance.

The Congress expresses its approval of the sending of a medical mission on its behalf to the people of China and trusts that this mission will continue to receive full support so that it may carry on its work of succour effectively and be a worthy symbol of Indian solidarity with China."

Maulana Azad who presided informed the house that these five resolutions had been shown to the Congress President Mr. Bose who said that he had no objection to their being considered first.

After the resolutions on the foreign policy and Egyptian delegation were passed Pandit Nehru read out the resolution on China. Before putting it to the house he read out the telegram received from Dr. Dunfo, son of the late Dr. Sun-Yet-Sen, which read as follows:—"Accept my most sincere greetings for the success of your National Congress. I wish the whole Congress will record its sympathy for the people of China by intensifying the boycott of Japanese goods and stopping supply to Japan".

In moving the resolution on China on behalf of the chair he said that the House should understand the implication of the resolution before approving it.

There were various trade treaties with Japan which came into conflict with the resolution. It was a fact that the boycott of Japanese goods was not as successful as it ought to be. It was therefore necessary to reiterate the policy of the Congress towards Japanese aggression against China. The resolution was passed without discussion.

Pandit Nehru read out the resolution on the States after which he explained the lines on which the resolution on "corruption" should be drafted. He said that the subject was a "question of life and death for the Congress itself"

There was a resolution on the order paper by Mr. Sriprakasha on the subject which he said required some modifications. For instance he said, the question was of so paramount importance that it required decisions before they met again next year With this object he suggested that they should take the power from the Congress that any change in the constitution relating to corruption should be decided by the A.I.C.C. instead of by the Congress as at present

After about 15 minutes discussion among the leaders on the dais in which Mr. Shriprakasha also took part the latter moved in different resolutions on the subject of "corruption"

It stated "Inasmuch as experience has shown that the working of the Congress machinery is often rendered difficult by abuses in the method of enrolment of members, elections and otherwise, it is urgently necessary to remove all such defects, the Congress authorises the A.I.C.C. to take all steps that may be necessary to attain that end including changes in the constitution. The A.I.C.C. shall have the authority to give immediate effect to such constitutional changes. The Congress directs the Working Committee to take all necessary steps to investigate and rectify existing membership rolls and to take all further action with a view to strengthening the organisation and making it conform to the Congress constitution".—

In moving the resolution on "corruption" Mr. Sriprakasha said that it was often complained that many who were on the rolls of the Congress to-day were actually no members at all. This was not a healthy sign for the Congress and the country. They, however, could not expect any material improvement over the existing conditions unless the methods of elections were changed and people were taught how to conduct elections.

The mover asserted that an election was a necessary adjunct to any democratic institution, and, therefore, the Congress—a democratic body—should perfect its election machinery.

Mr. Sriprakasha finally explained that his resolution took power for the Working Committee to take decisions instead of coming for them to the A. I. C. C. or the Congress.

Mr. K. F. Nariman seconded the resolution. He said that this was a most important resolution and had no doubt that all parties and groups in the Congress would agree on the necessity for this "purge". What was most important was that Mahatma Gandhi himself had emphasised the need for this purge. During the last two or three years insincerity, corruption and other evils had crept into the Congress organisation.

There was nothing surprising this phenomenon, because this was a common feature of all political organisations all the world over particularly after a great national upheaval. This was particularly so when the time for the division of the spoils comes.

Men who had kept away from the Congress during the period of its trial were to-day flocking into it because it was in power, but these would be the first persons who would desert it. The moment the signal for another fight was given. When the time for a fight comes the present membership of fifty lakhs would be reduced to five lakhs.

There was no real Congress work except running elections and trying to capture power.

He suggested the formation of a separate election machinery having nothing to do with the Congress executive in any province. Let a beginning be made if not with the Congress Governments at least with the Congress Committees for the separation of the judiciary from the executive.

The practice to-day was that an entire election was run by the party in power making itself sure that it would continue to be in power.

An independent election machinery should be appointed not by the Congress Committee concerned but by the central body.

The speaker in conclusion hoped that this change suggested by him would be accepted as it was an essential one.

MEANING OF CORRUPTION

Pandit Nehru speaking on the resolution on corruption declared that it firstly gave power to the A.-I.C.C. to change the constitution and secondly it authorised the Working Committee to do the needful. It appeared to him that the second part of the resolution was rather superfluous. It was unnecessary to ask the Working Committee to go on taking steps. He added that some of them were making an error when they talked so much about the so-called corruption in the Congress ranks. He said, 'Our opponents forget that Mahatma Gandhi uses the term from his own particular standard."

Pandit Nehru admitted that there were defects and certain undesirable tendencies were growing. Mere appeals to the delegates to behave in a particular manner, he conceded, would not do, and, therefore, some quick changes had to be made in the question. The defects in the present constitution were not personal but organisational which should be set right. He suggested that the second paragraph of the resolution should be deleted.

Mr. Sri Prakasha, the mover, accepted the amendment. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION

A condolence resolution touching the deaths among others of Maulana Shaukatali, Begum Ansari, K. Nageshwararao ,K. Raman Menon, Sir Mohd Iqbal and B. Rajarao was put from the Chair and passed after which Maulana Azad announced that the Committee would adjourn till 2 p.m., when amendments on the national demand and the Indian States resolutions would be considered.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE RESUMES

On the resumption of the Subjects Committee meeting, Maulana Azad at the outset stated that they had been delayed, because Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's temperature had risen considerably and they had all called on him. The doctors, he added, had advised that Mr Bose should be removed immediately to some other place.

JAWAHAR MOVES RESOLUTION

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru moving his resolution on the national demand said that it would save time, if he did not make any speech at this stage. Amendments on the resolution were being tabled, and he would like to examine them, with the main object of reaching unanimity on his resolution as far as those amendments were consistent with the fundamental principles underlying the resolution.

Mr. Harikrishna Mehtab seconded the resolution.

Mr. Jagatnarainlal moved an amendment seeking the addition of the following to the resolution:

NO ANTI-CONGRESS PROPAGANDA

"It also expects all Congressmen, whatever their ideologies and differences, not to indulge in any propaganda which may have the effect of undermining the influence of the Congress upon the masses or of creating any misunderstanding among them about the ideals, programme and policy accepted by the Congress and propounded by it from time to time".

In moving this amendment, Mr. Jagatnarainlal said that his amendment was necessary and fitted in the resolution. This was because, not only the resolution presented the national demand but enjoined on the people to get ready to reach the goal. He reminded the House that many movements had lately been started to embarrass the Congress and create misunderstandings.

NARIMAN ADVOCATES STRONG ACTION

Mr. K. F. Nariman then moved the following Amendment to be added after the resolution: "That in the event of the British Government imposing or attempting to impose the said scheme of Federation, in spite of the opposition of the Congress, the Congress should immediately call upon all Congress Cabinets to resign and not allow any other Ministries to function and further to start mass satyagraha to combat such a scheme".

Mr. Nariman said that following certain pronouncements of some prominent Congressmen, the impression had gone abroad that the Congress would accept Federation, even as it did with regard to Provincial Autonomy. He added that mere declaration and reiteration of the Congress policy visavis federation would not do, but a certain definite line of action must be chalked out. This was a psychological time to pass such a resolution of his amendment.

START WRECKING CONSTITUTION

Sardar Sardulsingh Caveeshar moved an amendment which desired that in the event of the British Government not satisfying India's demand within a reasonable time, the Congress should launch a vigorous campaign of boycott of British goods and create deadlocks in the provinces and make the working of British Government in India impossible.

Sardar Sardul Singh stated that despite repeated resolutions passed by them to the effect that the Congress rejected the Federal scheme, responsible British statesmen were still talking in terms of inaugurating the scheme. The thin end of the wedge was already there in the form of the Federal Court. From what he saw, added Sardar Sardulsingh, the Congress was going to fight Federal elections. As a matter of fact the Bombay Government had made provision for the Federal election expenses, but this was not accepted by the House. He urged they must start the work of wrecking the constitution from now onwards.

IDEAL OF REPUBLICAN STATE

Sardar Mangalsingh (M.L.A.) moved amendments one seeking that the Constituent Assembly must be elected on the basis of adult franchise and the second suggesting that the form of Government to be established by means of a Constituent Assembly must be an independent republican State, instead of an independent democratic State as mentioned in the resolution. Sardar Mangalsingh said that the Congress had accepted the principle of adult franchise. He hoped that Pandit Nehru would have no difficulty in accepting the amendment.

Dr. Kashinkhar moved an amendment for the deletion of the words in para three "and its capacity for good is being rapidly exhausted" and to insert "and its imposition has already been resented"

In commending his amendment the speaker said that the resolution was not happily worded, inasmuch as it sounded as though the Congress was there for working the constitution and not for wrecking it.

Mr. Ramakrishna moved another amendment through which he alleged that Congress Ministries had not carried out the Congress mandate. He referred to the Bombay Trade Disputes Act and the Orissa and the U. P. Tenancy Bills. The Speaker alleged that the Tenancy Bills were not so far passed, because the Congress Ministries were trying to bargain with the zamindars.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: Prove it.

Mr. Ramakrishna: "The public were not told why the Bills were delayed.

Maulana Azad: It is wrong. It was not because of any bargain.

Mr. Ramakrishna: What I say

(Continued on page 40.)

About Studios And Stars

FROM AEROPLANES TO MULES

All Modes Of Transportation Owned By Hollywood Studio

A Hollywood studio now finds itself in practically every branch of the transportation business.

The studio, due to recent acquisitions for motion pictures, boasted among other articles of travel 15 airplanes, eight French taxicabs, two motorboats, two locomotives of 1865 vintage, 30 cars, 160 wagons, carriages and coaches, both royal and stage, two prize mules and a burro.

Oliver C. Stratton, head of the Paramount property department blinked his eyes and said he didn't realize what he'd been doing when it was pointed out to him the vast collection of vehicles which he has accumulated during the past year or so.

"Come to think about it," he said, "Paramount is a railway company. We have to inspect our rolling equipment every 30 days, give the Department of Commerce a report and do other little chores. The only catch is that we haven't any franchise or tracks".

PARISIAN TAXIS

The locomotives—plus two which have been borrowed and rented are being used in making 'Union Pacific," being produced and directed by Cecil B. DeMille. Some of the equipment was first secured for use in a railroad picture several years ago. Paramount parks it around with the different railroads when not using it or renting it to other studios. Right now it looks as if "Gone With The Wind" will have next call on it.

The stock of French taxicabs, Renaults, Citroens and Peugeots, are being readied for "Midnight," with Claudette Colbert and Don Ameche. Ameche is cast as a Parisian taxicab driver and enlists fellow workers in a search for Claudette when she runs away from him. They will form a nucleus for about 50 cabs to be used in the production.

The 15 airplanes were purchased from Garland Lincoln, veteran pilot and operator, and other sources ,went into service in William A. Wellman's Technicolour "Men With Wings." Immediately thereafter they were borrowed for "Dawn Patrol", made by Warner Brothers, and are now working in the Douglas Corrigan picture at RKO. The ships will be kept in condition for future rentals because of their high value as relics.

The two motorboats, one a large cabin cruiser, were used in "Spawn of the North," and are being held for future sea pictures.

The two mules are playing their parts in "I'm From Missouri," Bob Burns starrer and, by a strange trick of fate, one of the mules goes for an airplane ride, thus literally welding two forms of transportation. The burro also has part in this production.

Many of the stock of 160 wagons and stage coaches were used in "Wells Fargo" and are getting a second workout in "Union Pacific". While high-speed roads have virtually banished anything but motorized transportation, such productions as "The Texan" and others laid before the advent of a motor car are constantly dropping up.

All this equipment is in the hands of the property department. In the studio transportation department, completely divorced from this, are a motorized scooter 20 trucks, 40 automobiles and 10 motorcycles. In another department there are 50 bicycles, used by various studio workers to get around the studio.

WRITING A COMEDY NOT ALL FUN

By DON HARTMAN AND FRANK BUTLER
(Authors of "Paris Honeymoon")
as told to
RAM BAGAI,
"Chronicle" Hollywood Correspondent.

The principal difference between a comedy writer and a dramatic writer is in their manner of dress. A dramatic writer wears a double-breasted blue serge suit and a conservative grey satin necktie, whereas a comedy writer's coat looks like it was created by Walt Disney; his ties resemble onion omelets and his shirts, shoes and socks a pyrotechnic exhibition at a State Fair. The idea behind all this is that a dramatic writer is supposed to look serious and dignified in a story conference while a comedy writer is supposed to get laughs. If a scene falls flat as he reads it aloud to the boss, he can always get a laugh out of his get-up. It's a form of joe insurance.

THE BIG HEADACHE

We now come to the big headache—how to be funny. You must bear in mind that a screen writer cannot get a laugh out of any line or situation unless it appears on the screen before an audience. Before this occurs said line or scene must seem funny to a producer, assistant producer, producer's secretary, office boy, chauffeur, wife, cook, gardener and letter carrier. If it doesn't, it's out! Now a scene might seem hilarious to a producer on Monday and the same scene fall flat as curbstone chewing gum on Tuesday. What a writer might consider his greatest gag will die when it is read aloud if the producer's eggs Chambertin were cold at breakfast, or if his wife was.

Dozens of what we consider our funniest scenes have been tossed into dozens of yawning waste-baskets. We might mention in passing that the baskets were yawning before our scenes reached them. As a matter of fact the cleaning women and janitors at Paramount are our best audience. And only last week the head man at the City Dump telephoned and asked how soon he could expect some more of our stuff from 'Paris Honeymoon' He said he and the boys were dying over it!

WHAT Is A LAUGH?

Perhaps you would like to know what a laugh is and how to go about getting one? Well, there are all sorts of laughs. There's the snicker, the giggle, the chuckle, the guffaw or belly, and the big one in which you are carried out of the theatre on a stretcher and resuscitated in the lobby by the police pulmotor squad. We have never actually seen this occur, but rival comedy writers tell us it happens on their pictures regularly.

The first laugh in history was when a caveman slipped on a piece of bear grease and fell flat on his leopard skin and his next-cave-neighbour emitted a strange hyena-like sound which at that time was thought to be caused by stomach ulcers. After that the first caveman tried the bear-grease-fall again and again and always with the same result. He began to enjoy it and for a time was known around the village as the Groucho Marx of the Stone Age until he was finally beaned to death with a twelve pound knotted club. This got a 'belly' from the mob!

TIME FOR STRETCHER BEARERS

Let's analyze for a moment what makes you and you and you laugh. Suppose for example a tramp walks down the street, slips and falls into the mud. This will get a mild snicker. If however, a pompous looking gent in a top hat and frock coat does the same trick, the result is a chuckle. If the same gent has just come from a board meeting during which he bawled the devil out of a meek and innocent-looking clerk accidently trips him up precipitating the fall—then it's guffaw. If the top-hatted gent is of royal stock, preferably a king, it is a belly. BUT (and this is every comedy writer's dream) if it is a Queen who does the nip-up and besides falling into the mud a recently discharged scrub-maid while trying to assist her steps on the Queen hat—then it's time for the stretcher bearers.

Pie can be successfully substituted for mud, as you have doubtless come to realize. The idea seems to be that you, the audience, are nice and smug and comfortable in your seats while right before your eyes someone else—someone doing perhaps better than you financially and socially—is made ridiculous and uncomfortable. It gives you a nice, cozy, superior feeling, which is something all of us really relish.

Of course, there are many other types of comedy, but bear grease is the basis of them all. To really see some sterling examples of the other types from our pens, you will have to get a job at the Hollywood City Dump. As much as we know you'd enjoy reading some of these rejected and discarded scenes, it does seem silly for you to go to all that trouble. If, however, you are one of those curiously stubborn souls who won't be put aside, write to us at the studio, enclosing the top of a Paramount film can and we may see that you get the job.

M-G-M TO MAKE FILMS BASED ON LIFE OF EDISON

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer will make two feature pictures based on the life of Thomas A Edison, one depicting his boyhood the other his later career.

Dore Schary and Hugo Butler have been engaged to prepare the screen play. They will work in co-operation with H. Allan Dunn, former public relations counsel for Edison. John Considine Jr. will be producer.

* * *

Charless Laughton, currently starring in "The Beachcomber" which Paramount will release in this country for his English producing company, is an authority on ceramics.

NEWS FROM NEW THEATRES

'Bardidi', 'Snake Charmer' And 'Kapal Kundala'

"Bardidi" (Hindi and Bengali) is now ready for release. A great story of a great author, efficiently treated "Bardidi", in both the versions concentrates upon the high dramatic elements of the devastating career of two lonely souls, who met and separated, under conditions too pathetic to describe.

"THE SNAKE-CHARMER".

This double-version (Hindi and Bengali) production, which is fast speeding up to a finish under the direction of Devaki Bose, offers a story of irresistible appeal.

Kanan, Menaka, Nawab, Pahari, K. C. Dey and Prithviraj are the names of some of the players who will be seen in the Hindi version. The Bengali version is equally represented by a popular team, which includes among others, Kanan, Pahari, Menaka, K. C. Dey, Monoranjan and Rathin.

KAPAL KUNDALA.

Director Phani Majumdar will commence re-shooting his picture (Hindi "Kapal-Kundala") after his recent illness, most probably by the time these lines are in print. Meantime all arrangements have been made for the party to go to the location to shoot the Kapalik's abode in a dense forest in Midnapore. Lila Desai, Najam, Jagdish Sethi are the principal artistes in these scenes.

CAST ANNOUNCED FOR "GONE WITH THE WIND"

"Gone With The Wind" is scheduled to go into production at the end of January with "Vivien Leigh" as Scarlett O'Hara, "Clark Gable" as Rhett Butler, "Leslie Howard" as Ashley Wilkes, "Olivia De Havilland" as Melanie Wilkes, Hattie McDaniel, Harry Davenport, Laura Hope Crews, Barbara O'Neill, Oscar Polk and Marcella Martin in other supporting roles.

David O. Selznick will produce the film and George Cukor will be the director. Susan Myrick, famous authority on the speech, manners and customs of the American South, will serve as technical adviser. The picture will be photographed entirely in Technicolor.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer will release the Selznick International production of Margaret Mitchell's best-selling novel.

"Nelson Eddy", who edits and prints a newspaper in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's LET FREEDOM RING, worked in the advertising and editorial departments of three Philadelphia newspapers before deciding on singing as a career.

"Virginia Bruce," who has the feminine lead opposite Nelson Eddy in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's LET FREEDOM RING, was offered a motion picture contract while on her way to enroll at the University of California at Los Angeles, and gave up college life for films.

"Edward Arnold," who is the villain of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's LET FREEDOM RING, failed in his first invasion of motion pictures, in 1916? He attained success in a second attempt in AMERICA, in 1932

Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

Synagogue Scores By A Narrow Margin In Chantilly Plate

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

Horses trained by Roy Higgins, who is now recovering from a serious operation, played an important part in yesterday's racing. Tomtit, Synagogue and Far West won their respective races and these successes have sent the Australian professional to the top of the trainers' list

Doubles for jockeys were a notable feature. Simpson, E. Britt and Marrable each steered two winners. Selby's one success gave him the lead in the Championship again.

Synagogue found a winning opportunity in the Chantilly Plate. It was his tenth attempt and in less exalted company than he had encountered heretofore, the son of Rabbi just did the trick. He cut the distance in 1 minute 37 4|5 seconds.—the best time registered during the season.

Improving on a recent fourth the General won the Delta Plate, Division I in fine style with Takkatsingh astride. A 7 to 1 chance the obviously useful three-year old was racing ahead of his rivals a little after the start and was never headed thereafter. Mujbil al Arab was the next best with Hilal al Nusser, very late on the scene, third. An objection for interference against Hilal al Nusser by the rider of Good Chance was over-ruled after a brief hearing. Barki Beg did little to justify some very confident support.

WINNER AT LONG ODDS

Unaccountably neglected in Division II of the Delta Plate Asad repeated a winning success in useful company. Superbly handled by Kasim Hasan the boy four-year old came through on the rails to score by a short head from Sa'ad Faruq who was being hailed the winner. Hashim was a close third and Lovely One fourth.

In a keenly contested finish for the Alexandria Handicap, Division II the well-favoured Misbah al Muluk accounted for Manik Prasad by a short head. He owed his success to the powerful handling of E. Britt since he was a long way behind the leader, when making his challenging effort. Aziza was a minor placegetter, but Roulette, late Shums al Iraq ran much below the form he is known to possess.

Better backed than her seven rivals Miniver looked like coming home on her own in the March Plate, but close home Tomtit and Catalan joined her and in a tight struggle Tomtit went on to score by a neck from the favourite. Catalan finished third well in front of Prince Shivaji. With the Tralee Plate, run at a pace to suit him Menado came along to score easily at the expense of Night Alarm, Miss Aileen and several others. As the son of Singapore was the market choice, he was quite a popular winner. Sundown, when less high in the weight scale, will be troubling the judge. He would be appear to be training on.

BACKERS HIT THE MARK

Backers made no mistake when they plumped on Apple Jelly in the Phoenix Park Plate, Division II. After Taqdir had led them at a very pace until a furlong from home, Apple Jelly drew up alongside and finishing strongly went in to win with a length to spare from the Kashmir Chestnut, How's That filled a minor placing.

Right at his best at the moment Masque added to successes already gained when capturing the Phoenix Park Plate, Division I at the head of the market operations the son of Manfred was asked for a great effort to hold What's What and Golden Beam who finished second and third respectively, ahead and neck separating the trio. Dightena Valley finished on well but missed a remunerative placing.

Making practically all his own running Synagogue pulled off a 10 to 1 chance in the Chantilly Plate. Simpson was hard at work on him over the last bit, for both Cash Book and Monocle finished very strongly. Monocle was gambled in as a good thing. Inconspicuous for the first six furlongs he only began to gallop over the last two furlongs and did well to run the winner to a head and short head.

H. H. The Aga Khan's colours had a turn when Far West won the St. Cloud Handicap. Slightly less backed than Dancing Comet, the gelding son of Fairway had very capable handling from Marrable and had a length to spare from the favourite at the important end Twain secured the minor placing.

Unable to cope with his big weight Wheel of Fortune was beaten out of the first form in the Alexandria Handicap, Division I. Victory belonged to Prince Hilal who won comfortably from Bahar Neel and White Flower. Karam Allah had a considerable following, but failed to play his expected bold part.

THE PHOENIX PARK PLATE Div. I Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. A. J. Hoyt's MASQUE 8-13, Marrable 1
Mrs. A. Svamvur's WHAT'S WHAT 8-11, E. Britt 2
H.H. Maharaja of Kashmir's GOLDEN BEAM 9-1, W. Sibbritt 3
Messrs. A. Higgins and Manton's DIGHTENA VALLEY 8-6, Simpson 4
Not run: Bastion 9-4, Privilege 8-2, Aquafortis 7-11.
Won by head, neck, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute, 13-1|5 seconds.
Tote paid Rs. 31 for win; Rs. 16, Rs. 28, and Rs. 38 for places.
Winner trained by M. Hoyt.

THE CHANTILLY PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 5,000; Second Rs. 1,500; Third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I which have not won a race in that class since 30th October, 1938, and all Horses in Class II.

Messrs. S. Bagree & Edgar's SYNAGOGUE 8-8, Simpson .. 1
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's CASH BOOK 7-7, E. Britt 2
Mrs. R. Earle's MONOCLE 7-12, (cd. 8-0), Maxwell 3
Raja I. Dhanrajg'r's KNIGHT JILL 7-10, Whiteside 4
Not run: Gay Lover 9-4, His Lordship 8-12.
Tote paid Rs. 107 for win; Rs. 27, Rs. 24 and Rs. 18 for places.
Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE ST. CLOUD HANDICAP. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; Second Rs. 1,250; Third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in Class II

H.H. the Aga Khan's FAR WEST 8-2, Marrable 1
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk of Bhopal's DANCING COMET 8-9, Brace 2
H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore's TWAIN 7-9, Whiteside 3
Mrs. A. Svamvur's DIAGONAL 7-9, Orme 4
Not run: March Wind 8-9.
Tote paid Rs. 35 for win; Rs. 16, Rs. 13 and Rs. 22 for places.
Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE ALEXANDRIA HANDICAP. Div. I. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Messrs. M.H. and A.H. Ahmedbhoy's PRINCE HILAL 9-4 Evans 1
Mr. Mohammad Lahori's BAHAR NEEL 8-13, Kasim Hassan 2
Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran's WHITE FLOWER 9-6, Md. Khan 3
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's GREAT STAR 7-10, Bhimrao 4
Not run: Legion 9-4.
Tote paid Rs. 64 for win; Rs. 24, Rs. 26 and Rs. 31 for places.
Winner trained by A.L.J. Talib.

THE DELTA PLATE. Div. I. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs 500; Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4lbs. twice 7lbs. oftener 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

To be ridden by Licensed Riding Boys and Apprentice Jockeys.

Apprentice Jockeys to carry 5lbs extra.

Haji Rashid Fadhoos's THE GENERAL 8-1 Thakat Singh 1
H.H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's MUJBIL AL ARAB 8-6 Y. P. Dewne 2
Mr. M. N. Billimoria's HILAL AL NUSSER 8-10 (car. 9-1) Fitzgerald 3
Mr. K. T. Sampat's GOOD CHANCE 8-10 S. Gaikwad 4
Won by 2 lengths, short head, 3 1|2 lengths.
Time: 1min. 51 2|5secs.
Did not run: Arab Legend and Chhyad.
Tote paid Rs. 75 for win, Rs. 22, Rs. 27 and Rs. 22 for places.
Favourite: Barki Beg.
Winner trained by Owner.

THE DELTA PLATE Div. II. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500 Second Rs. 500 Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4lbs. twice 7lbs. oftener 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

Messrs. Imamdin and Yussif Rajwan's ASAD 8-10 (car. 8-5) Kasim Hasan 1
H.H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's SA'AD FARUQ 8-7 Britt 2
Mr. N. Rupchand's HASHIM 8-1 Selby 3
Mr. T. Goolamhusein's LOVELY ONE 8-0 Burn 4
Won by short head, short head 1 length.
Time: 1min. 51 3|5secs.
Did not run: Mahmud al Iraq.
Tote paid Rs. 240 for win, Rs. 42, Rs. 18 and Rs. 16 for places.
Favourite: Sa'ad Faruq.
Winner trained by Imamdin.

THE ALEXANDRIA HANDICAP. Div. II Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's MISBAH AL MULUK 8-1 E. Britt 1
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's MANIK PRASAD 8-8 W. Sibbritt 2
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's AZIZA 8-3 Brace 3
Mr. A. K. Hamad's TAJ SUBHAN 8-11 (car. 8-6) Kasim Hasan 4
Won by head. 1 2 length, neck.
Time: 1min. 36secs.
Tote paid Rs. 39 for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 22 and Rs. 34 for places.
Favourite: Misbah al Muluk.
Winner trained by N. D. Bhosale.

THE MARCH PLATE Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Indian Horses, Starred in Class IV.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's TOM TIT 8-6 Simpson 1
Raja I. Dhanrajgir's MINAVAR 7-11 W. Sibbritt 2
The Raja of Bobbili's CATALAN 8-11 Whiteside .. 3
Major D. D. Nimbalkar's PRINCE SHIVAJI 7-4 E. Britt 4
Won by neck, 1 1|2 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time 1 minute 27 1|5 seconds.
Tote paid Rs. 49 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 14 and Rs. 13 for places.
Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE TRALEE PLATE. Distance—(About)—1½ Miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. E. D. Pandole's MENADO 8-12, E. Britt 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's NIGHT ALARM 8-2, Selby 2
The Chief of Manavadar's MISS AILEEN 7-7, Simpson 3
Mrs. M. Clarke's SUNDOWN 9-2, Maxwell 4
Won by 1 length, 3|4 length, short head.
Time: 2 minutes, 40-1|5 seconds.
Tote paid Rs. 34 for win; Rs. 18, Rs. 20 and Rs. 26 for places.
Winner trained by M. Dhalla.

THE PHOENIX PARK PLATE. Div. II Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. F. G. Travers's APPLE JELLY 8-7, Selby 1
H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's TAQDIR 8-2, W. Sibbritt 2
Mrs. A. Svamvur's HOW'S THAT 8-11, E. Britt 3
The Raja of Bobbili's HUSTLE 8-8, Whiteside 4
Not run: Brelan 8-11, Ganymede 8-8, Jocund 7-13.
Won by 1 length, 2 lengths, 1-1|2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute, 13-2|5 seconds.
Tote paid Rs. 28 for win; Rs. 13, Rs. 14 and Rs. 16 for places.
Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

SUBHAS BOSE TO MEET MAHATMA

(Continued from page 25.)

as soon as the Congress President's health conditions permit, he would meet Gandhiji to decide the personnel of the Working Committee. Reports have it that he is in telegraphic communication with Gandhiji and unless there are radical differences of view-points between Gandhiji and Mr. Subhas Bose, no crisis need be expected in Congress. It is confidently believed that Gandhi-Bose communications or, if necessary, a Gandhi-Bose meeting subsequently would smooth matters to the satisfaction of all concerned and no occasion for resignation by the Congress President would arise.

It is also anticipated that Gandhiji and Mr. Bose would issue statements clarifying the position as would arise as a result of the Tripuri decisions.—United Press.

TROOPS CROSSING REPORT DENIED

BERLIN, March 11.

Reports that German troops have crossed the frontier or are intending to cross are denied.—Reuter.

Wales Beat Ireland

BELFAST, March 11.

In Rugby Union Wales beat Ireland by seven points to nil.—Reuter.

Miss Sundara Raje (centre), daughter of Raja Saheb of Aundh with Party recently toured Atpadi Taluka actively engaging herself in the literacy drive in the State

The late Pandit Vishnudutt Shukla, the torch-bearer of public and political awakening in Mahakoshal, after whom the Congress Nagar is named as VISHNUDUTT NAGAR.

Mr. Vrajlal Shukla, (left) one of the leaders of the Rajkot Satyagraha movement, who was released just before Gandhiji broke his fast.

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NEED OF BALANCED DIET FOR WORKERS

Dr. Tilak Examined By Textile Committee

The examination of Dr. H. V. Tilak, Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association, was continued by the "Textile Inquiry Committee on Friday.

Answering questions put by Mr. S D. Saklatvala he said that the food of the working class families was both inadequate and ill-balanced. It was necessary to give a standard balanced meal to all classes of manual workers, and not only Textile workers. Other people might require less food in terms of calories but the milk content would have to be the same. Inquiries had been made all over the world to ascertain the calory requirements of people. It varied from 2 600 calories to 3,400 calories. People in colder countries needed more calories than people living in warmer climates.

BOYS IN REFORMATORIES

He had conducted investigations for the last five years by watching the development of boys in reformatories. He showed the committee a chart showing the growth of boys kept on the usual reformatory diet as also the standard diet. In the latter case, the height and weight growth of the children corresponded with that of middle class school children.

If money was given over to the worker, he may not know the value of milk or other ingredients. So, a standard lunch would have to be provided to the workers. It would be good from the health point of view to make them take food at a particular time everyday.

To inspire confidence in the workers the canteens would have to be managed by a board on which there would be representatives of labour also. Dr. Tilak also stated that if they were given the facilities they were prepared to take up one or two mills and try to run canteens in them.

The high rate of infant mortality may be due to ignorance and lack of maternity facilities also. But those matters were being gradually remedied.

WORKERS' BAD DIET

Dr. Tilak agreed that the workers were not spending their money in a proper manner. At the same time it was quite true that they were getting only starvation wages.

Questioned by Mr. R. A. Khedgikar Dr. Tilak stated that a diet consisting of Jovari bread, chillies and onions was not sufficient for the workers. A worker taking that diet would get some disease or other in about five to ten years and would go out of work. But others would take his place and the mill would anyhow go on.

TATA AIR SERVICE

Bombay-Trivandrum Revised Time Table

(With effect from 20th February 1939)

Dep. Bombay	0800 hours	(Monday)
Arr. Goa	1005 hours	(Monday)
Dep. Goa	1035 hours	(Monday)
Arr. Cannanore	1240 hours	(Monday)
Dep. Cannanore	1310 hours	(Monday)
Arr. Trivandrum	1515 hours	(Monday)

The northbound schedule from Trivandrum to Bombay and the timings between Trivandrum and Trichinopoly remain unaltered.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
8-0 a. m. Records. 12-30 p. m. Sadiq Ali Akhtar. 12-50 Laxman Rao Chavan. 1-5 Sardarbai Karadgekar. 1-30 Lunch Hour Music. 3-30 All Children's Hour. 6-0 G. N. Joshi. 6-20 Three Sitarias. 6-30 Gujarati Garbas. 6-45 Been Recital. 7-0 D. R. Nimbargi. 7-15 Ghazal. 7-25 Madhulata Desai and Party. 7-35 Cups and Reeds. 7-40 G. N. Joshi. 8-0 Experiments with Truth. 8-15 D. R. Nimbargi. 8-30 Mohammad Umar Khan. 8-45 G. N. Joshi. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 Week in Sport. 9-30 News in English. 9-50 New Scientific Books. (Relayed from Lahore). 10-5 Sadiq Ali Akhtar. 10-20 Kedar on Violin. By A I R Instrumentalist. 10-25 Sardarbai Karadgekar. 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
8-0 to 9-10 a. m. and 12-30 noon to 2-30 p. m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay I.
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)
6-0 to 6-30 As in Bombay I. 6-30 Evensong. 7-35 to 11-0 As in Bombay I.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
8.0 a. m. Radio Orchestra. 8.10 Nasir Khan. 8.30 Shamshadbai. 8.50 Qudratullah. 9.0 Ghazals. 9-15 For Young Listeners.
12-0 noon. Records
1-0 p. m. Sunday Music. 6-0 Radio Orchestra. 6-10 Shamshadbai. 6-30 Khwaja Aziz. 6-45 Nasir Khan. 7-0 Qudratullah. 7-15 For Villagers. 8-0 Khwaja Aziz. 8-20 Mashuq Ali. 8-35 Qudratullah. 8-45 Nasir Khan. 9-0 Shamshadbai. 9-50 New Scientific Books. Review (Relayed from Lahore). 10-5 Eileen Leete, Soprano and Records. V. U. D. Trio. 11-0 Late News.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
8-0 10-0 p. m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p. m. As in Delhi I.
60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)
6-0 p. m. As in Delhi I. 6-10 Mashuq Ali: Holi Kafi. 6-25 Records. 7-0 Shamshadbai. 7-20 Qudratullah. 7-30 Nasir Khan. 7-45 Mashuq Ali. 8-0 to 9-50 As in Delhi I. 9-50 Bazm-i-Sarod.

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s)
8-0 to 10-0 a. m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p. m. As in Delhi I.
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
6-0 to 7-15 As in Delhi I. 7-15 to 8-0 As in Delhi 2. 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi I.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. Cards on table. 7-50 BBC Theatre Orchestra. 8-45 Religious service. 9-30 Sunday news. Newsletter, Sports. 10-0 Royal palaces.

NEW YORK COTTON ONE POINT DOWN

Small Movement In Bullion

BOMBAY, March 11

There was generally small movement in all markets and trading was restricted.

NEW YORK COTTON—

The New York cotton opened at a rise of 2 points and after advancing to 4 points closed at a decline of one point.

LONDON SILVER—

London Spot Silver market was irregular with Spot silver 1/16d. down while forward was unchanged.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, March 11

Previous closing	8.17
To-day's opening	8.19
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	8.16
Difference	—01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939

Liverpool, March 11

Previous closing	4.83
To-day's opening	4.79
Difference	—04
To-day's closing	4.82
Difference	—01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 155-8
July August	Rs. 157-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 11

The New York cotton opened seven points higher, July quoting at 8.20, on senate committee approval of the Smith Bill but registered the sharp decline of five points on profit taking. Thereafter, the market assumed a quiet tone.

The New York cotton market opened very steady and with improved buying a rise of 4 points was registered but later week-end realising appeared and the market closed at a decline of one point.

BOMBAY COTTON
Late Trading

Bombay, March 11

At night the local market opened at Rs. 155/6 for Broach A/M delivery and with New York 4 points up, prices advanced to Rs. 156 and finally closed at Rs. 155/10.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 11

March (8.82/8.81) 8.80/8.79
May (8.43/8.42) 8.40/8.40
July (8.21/8.20) 8.19/8.18

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, March 11

American March (5.05) 5.06
American May (5.00) 5.02
Egyptian March (6.50) 6.50
Egyptian May (6.50) 6.50

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, March 11

Indian Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/4) 1-2 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7 1/2) 1-7 1/2

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop March April (£23 5/8 sellers) £23 11/16 buyers
Dunlop March (£28 1/2) £28 1/2
Lightning March (£25 3/4) £25 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (8 5/16 paid and buyers 8 5/16 paid and sellers
Forward April June (8 3/8 paid and buyers) 8 3/8 paid and sellers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay March April (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£11 1/8 sellers) £11 1/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal April (£10 7/16 sellers) £10 7/16 sellers

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 11

General Motors (dol 51 1/8) dol 51 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 29 3/4) dol 29 7/8
U S Common New Stock (dol 64 3/4) dol 64 1/4
U S Steel Pref (dol 119) unquoted

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, March 11

Previous closing	4.69 3/16
To-day's opening	4.69 1/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.69 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 11

Previous closing	4.69.12
To-day's opening	4.69.15
To-day's closing	4.69.10

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, March 11

Previous closing	176.91
To-day's opening	176.90
To-day's closing	176.88

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 10

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 469.03. There was little speculative activity but the price improved to 469.07 on lack of offering.

Franc opened at 176.88 and stood at same level throughout, movements were meagre in the absence of any stimulating news.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay (13.251) 13.251
New York on Bombay (35.18) 35.15
Berlin on Bombay (87 1/4) 87 1/4
London on Milan (89.17) 89.17
London on Shanghai (0-8 3/8 nominal) 0-5 11/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-3) £7-8-3
Silver (20 5/8d.) 20 9/16

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, March 11

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Little speculative buying. Small business. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, March 11

Spot	(20 5/8d) 20 9/16d—1/16
Forward	(20d) 20d.

LONDON GOLD

London, March 11

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-3) £7-8-3

BOMBAY BULLION
Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, March 11

Silver ready	52	12	0
Silver Chaitar	52	9	6
Silver Vaishakh	52	6	6

GOLD

Gold ready	36	15	0
Gold Chaitar	36	15	3
Gold Vaishakh	36	15	6
Sovereign	23	10	0

WALL STREET CLOSES HEAVY

Tax Payments Causes Good Enquiry For Money

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 11

On the Money Market, increased activity on the Stock Exchange and further large tax payments caused fairly good inquiry for Money, but this had little effect on applications for Treasury Bills.

In the face of keen competition, discount brokers this week received 34 per cent of their applications, which, although they were below expectations, nevertheless, showed some improvement over the previous week.

Wall Street closed heavy.

WHEAT AND LINSEED
Closing Quotations

Bombay, March 11

Wheat May	3	6	6
Wheat September	3	7	6
Linseed May	5	3	9
Linseed September	5	6	3

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 11

London Stock Exchange market closed.

REPLY TO BRITAIN'S CHALLENGE

(Continued from page 36.)

is "Maulana Azad what you say is wrong". (Laughter).

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that the amendment did not fit in with the resolution. He did not object to criticism of the Ministries and, if the mover wanted it, he could bring in a separate resolution.

Proceeding Mr. Ramakrishna said that peasants and workers were being kept further apart by such measures like the Trade Disputes Act.

Mr. Bhupendranath moved an amendment for the deletion of the words "rejecting the Government of India Act, etc., to the end of the first para".

He said that the Congress rejection of the constitution had proved to be an empty slogan.

MEHERALLY'S AMENDMENT

Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally thereafter moved an amendment on behalf of the Congress Socialist Party. His amendment emphasised the need for eliminating disruptive forces, such as communal conflicts, encouraging closer contact with the movements of the peasantry, workers and other sections of the population, and laying more stress on social legislation, civil liberties, and for coordinating and developing the struggle of the States people.

Mr. Meherally hoped that if the above policy and plan was carried on, by the next session of the Congress, a situation would be created for launching a nation-wide struggle against Imperialism for the enforcement of the national demand for independence.

Continuing Mr. Meherally said that his amendment was implied in Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's resolution, but made it more explicit. The struggle in the States dominated the scene as was evidenced by the successful termination of Gandhiji's fast. Between Congressmen, there was ninety per cent of agreement and five per cent disagreement. "Let us concentrate", he said, "on an agreement and march forward to freedom".

COMPLIMENT TO BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

Prof. N. G. Ranga through an amendment urged the Congress Governments to further expedite the implementing of the election manifesto and thereby strengthen the masses. He complimented the Bombay Government and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on the restoration of lands to the Bardoli peasants. But in certain provinces Governments, he said, had not introduced necessary tenancy legislation and not returned fines of political prisoners.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Mr. M. N. Roy then moved an amendment adding to the resolution the resolve of the Indian National Congress, in pursuance of the goal of complete independence and for enforcing the demand for constituent assembly directing the Congress Committees, as soon as preparations necessary for the purpose are completed, to assume the function of Government in their respective localities.

The resolution affirmed that only then the election of the Constituent Assembly would be a practical proposition. An essential part of the preparatory activities was to win over, the resolution stated, the Muslim and other Minorities to make the Congress fully representative.

Mr. Roy, in demanding the election of a Constituent Assembly said that its implications should be understood and conditions created. The Constituent Assembly could be created only by people in revolt and could rise only as an organ of a people in revolt.

ULTIMATUM TO BRITAIN

Pandit Lakshmikant Maitra moved a substitute resolution on the lines of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose's resolution which includes six months' ultimatum to the British Government for acceptance of the national demand.

Mr. Maitra said that while the British Government was placed in a difficult position in the international situation, India must take advantage of the position to enforce her national will.

Mr. Ramrai Mohanrai Munsni moved an amendment urging the need for social and economic emancipation and reconstruction and taking practical steps for frustrating the Federation under the guidance of Gandhiji.

JAWAHAR'S REPLY

Replying to the debate, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru welcomed the unanimity about the resolution. He considered Mr. Roy's amendment as irrelevant, since it proposed a new policy. He said that the Congress had passed the stage when words or phraseology counted. It was action that counted. He declared that the days of British Raj were numbered, and we were living in a dynamic age and the masses were asserting themselves, giving strength to the Congress struggle. He said that Mr. Nariman's amendment showed that we were weakening. What he wanted would come as a matter of course.

After the reply of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in the course of which he agreed to accept the amendments of Messrs. Meherally and Mangal Singh with some verbal changes, the main resolution on the national demand was passed by the House.

The amendments of Mr. K. F. Nariman, Sardar Sardulsingh Cavesheer and Mr. M. N. Roy were defeated.

Similarly other resolutions were either defeated or withdrawn.

The House thereafter adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P. and U.P. Congress Special Service.

Labour And Peasants Conference

VISHNUDUTT NAGAR, Mar. 9.

A conference of those interested in the welfare of agriculture and labour, it is understood, will be convened at Tripuri in the cottage of Mr. M. N. Roy on March 11.

The conference has for its aim the setting up a machinery by way of a Standing Committee to carry on agricultural and Labour movement on an extensive scale. —United Press.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 11.

Following a rise of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was due to open at Rs. 154/8 for Broach A/M. delivery but the market opened quiet at Rs. 154 and declined to Rs. 153/12 on scattered selling. At the decline there was general buying including commission houses and offices, option dealers were the chief buyers and prices advanced to Rs. 155/8 when realising checked the rise and prices reacted to Rs. 155. The undertone of the market was good.

The Liverpool market was due to open one point up but it opened 4 points lower and prices in the local market declined to Rs. 154/8. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G.—			
Broach A/May	Rs.	154	14 0
Broach July/Aug.		156	12 0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra March		143	0 0
Oomra May		143	10 0
Oomra July		143	14 0
F. G. M. G.—			
Bengal March		117	12 0
Bengal May		118	4 0
Bengal July		118	12 0

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, March 10.

SAKELS.	
March	12.73+28.
May	12.72+23.
July	12.64+18.
ASHMOUNI	
April	10.36+18.
June	10.41+18.
August	10.43+18.
October	10.16+17.
GIZA	
March	12.74+25.
May	12.71+20.
July	12.72+20.
November	12.55+16.
January	12.55+16.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Br. A/May N. Y. May Rs. 45, Liverpool May Rs. 64 1/4.

Br. J/Aug. N. Y. July Rs. 38 Liverpool July Rs. 53 1/2.

New York Liverpool May 143, July 129, Oct. 137, Dec. 133, Jan. 136.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 11.

Yesterday London gold prices closed unchanged at £7-8-3. London Paris Exchange rate was 3 points up at 176.91. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.69 3/16 London spot silver prices advanced 1/8d to 20 5/8d and forward quotation improved 1/16d. to 20d. Speculators bought and buyers were satisfied. Later on the market was dull New York spot silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0/8. Bombay London spot parity was Rs 54-3-6 and forward was Rs 52-12-0 Sovereigns were quoted at Rs 23-10-6. In the local market business was restricted and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD			
Ready		36	15 0
Chaitra delivery		36	15 3
Chaitra Tejimandi		0	2 3
Vaishakh delivery		36	15 9
Vaishakh Tejimandi		0	3 9
SILVER			
Ready		52	13 0
Chaitra delivery		52	9 0
Chaitra Tejimandi		0	6 0
Vaishakh delivery		52	7 0
Vaishakh Tejimandi		0	11 6

LONDON SILVER

London, March 10.

Spot	20 5/8
Forward	20

LONDON GOLD

London, March 10.

Gold bars fine per oz £7-8-3

LONDON METALS

London, March 10.

Copper		43	17 6
Lead	£	15	3 9
Spelter	£	14	2 6
Tin	£	216	0 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, March 11.

London Market.—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£43-15-0
Standard copper 3 months	£44-0-0
Electrolytic copper	£49-5-0
Bombay Market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-4-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 50-2-0
Tone:—Steady.	

LONDON SUGAR

London, March 10.

May ..... 16s. 3 1/2d.

Small Movement In Share Bazar

STEEL SHARES LOSE EARLY GAINS

Cotton Shares Idle ...

BOMBAY: March 11.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market was quiet with a limited business and U. S. Steel shares closed at a decline of dol. 1/4 at 64-3/8.

The local market opened fairly steady and in the absence of any important selling prices gradually rallied with short covering. The activity was confined to Tata Steel shares, while other Sections were idle with a restricted business.

Later on towards the close there was nervous selling by longs on reports of unconfirmed reports of resignation of the Congress President.

Thus most of the improvement was lost and the tone was unsettled. It appears that speculators are cautious and are not inclined to increase risks.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,170 and after declining to Rs. 1,165 prices advanced to Rs. 1,202-8. Later on prices eased off to Rs. 1,180.

As pointed out before the market is moving in irregular fashion. There is absence of short interest which is a weak point and at present prices seem to grind within a comparatively narrow range.

Cotton Mill shares and Hydro-Electric issues are neglected with a limited business.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, March 11.

100	Ahmd. Advance	380	0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	845	0
100	CENTURY	221	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	216	8
100	COLABA	115	8
100	Coorla	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn	308	12
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-3-3	
100	Finlay	98	8
100	GOKAK	134	8
1,000	Hindustan	1,705	0
100	Indore	46	8
100	Khatau	105	0
100	KOHINOOR	XD. 236	8
250	Laxmi	480	0
250	Madras United	35	0
100	Morarji	115	0
250	Model	51	8
50	MYSORE	89	0
200	NEW GREAT	217	0
100	Oosmanshahi	40	0
100	PHOENIX	222	8
25	Sassoon Silk	68	0
1,000	Sholapur	3,100	0
50	SIMPLEX	71	8
100	SWADESHI	215	0
100	Swan	98	0
500	Vishnu	1,115	0
1,000	Westerns	860	0
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda	114	8
25-50	Central	33	0
500	Imperial	1,535	0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	370	0
50-100	Imp. XD	139	4
100	Reserve Bank	112	12
5	Unions	5	13
	CEMENTS		
100	Associated	113	0
	INSURANCE		
100	Empire	685	0
15-100	Jupiter	12	8
20	Mercantile	53	0
15-75	New India	35	6
200	Oriental	4,250	0
10-50	Vulcan	7-3-6	
	ELECTRIC		
100	Ah. Old	137	8
1,000	ANDHRA	1,420	0
10	Ajmer	11	8
50	Bombay Tram	126	4
100	Bombay Suburban	142	8
10	Broach	9	12
100	Karachi	190	0
100	Poona	172	8
100	Surat	167	8
100	TATA HYDRO	151	8
1,000	TATA POWERS	1,272	8
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij XD	941	4
100	C. Province	100	12
100	Dh Baramati	103	12
100	Gujarat	96	8
100	Mandra Bhon	101	8
100	Pachora Jamner	95	0
100	Sara Serajganj	99	0
500	Tapti Valley	760	0
	MININGS		
9	Burma Corpn. XD	6	4
8sh.	Indian Copper	2	1
10	Indian Iron and Steel	30	
10	Shivrajpur	40	0
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS	1180	
75	TATA STEEL ORD	256	0
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	Alcock	327	
10	Air Services	8	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, March 11.

Bombay Dyeing (842/8) 840 841 840 847 845

Century (220) 219 221 220 221

Central India (216) 215 216 217 216/8

Kohinoor (236/8) 236 237 236/8

New Great (215/8) 213 216 217

Simplex (71) 71 72 71/8

Swadeshi (216) 214 215 216 215

Associated Cement (113/8) 113 114 113/4 113

Andhra (1410) 1420

Tram. Ord. (126/4 126/8

Tata Hydro (157) 157/8

Tata Power (1273/12) 1270 1275 1273 1272/8

T Steel Dfd. (1186/4) 1170 1165 1180 1202/8 1177 1180

T Steel Ord. (257/8) 258 254 257 261 259 260 256

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (157/12) 157/12 158 157/4

Bellapur (174) 174/8 176

B Steam (213) 213

B Burma (436) 434 437 436

50	BELLAPUR SUGAR	176	
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	840	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	213	0
125	B. BURMA	436	0
50	BOMBAY Conty	148	2
8sh	Petrol	3 8	9
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	80	0
100	Ind BLEACHING	124	
50	Ind Invest Trust	42	0
100	I. Radio Defd	390	0
100	I Radio Ord.	380	0
100	Port Canning	67	12
30	Premier Con.	62	
15	Scindia	18	
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	39	8
	PREFERENCE		
5-1/2	Amalgamated (T.F.)	106	0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,495	0
6	p. c. Bombay Steam	285	0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F)	74	8
5	p.c. Central India (T. F.)	564	0
6½	p.c Prem Const 1st.	107	4
6	1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	99	4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	147	8
7½	p.c Tata Power	1,543	12
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	210	0
7	1/2 p. Tata Steel 2nd	157	
7	p.c Vishnu	717	8
	DEBENTURES		
3-3/4	p. c. Andhra Valley	102	2
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105	10
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	51	0
7	p. c Sholapur	80	0
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	106	6

(Capital letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, March 10.

GIZA 1.—		
Spot	7.19+ 4.	
March	6.50+ 9.	
May	6.50— 0.	
GIZA No. 2.—		
March	7.07+10	
May	7.10+10.	
July	7.15+10.	
October	7.15+10.	
November	7.15+10.	
January	7.16+10.	
UPPERS—		
Spot	6.13+ 6.	
March	5.99+ 9.	
May	6.02+10.	
July	6.06+10.	
October	5.91+ 9.	
January	5.95+ 7.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 11.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	97/3
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62 Loan	98/12
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	100/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	101/12
3 per cent 1963/65	97/9
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55	104/10
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds	107/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	117/10
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	101/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	104/8
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	114/11
4 per cent 1953 63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1972 B P T	109/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	108/8
5 per cent 1954 M Deb.	117/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	129
6 per cent K P T 1956	129

Tone: Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, March 11.

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 7/8

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying T T 1/6

Bank's buying D D 1/6

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/16 to 30th June.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 286 5/8

Bank's buying T T 283 3/8

Bank's buying D D 282 5/8

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,310

Bank's buying T T 1,327

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 3/8

Bank's buying T T 77 1/2

Bank's buying 60 days 76 3/4

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 65 3/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 65 1/4

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 84

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 47 3/4

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 5/8

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86 1/2

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.69.18 10th instant.

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 11th instant.

Hongkong/London 1/2 29/32 11th instant

Shanghai/London 0/8 3/8 11th instant

Java/London 8.81 1/4 11th instant.

London/Paris 176.91 10th instant.

London/Belgium 27.88 1/2 10th instant

London/Switzerland 20.62 3/4 10th instant.

London/Berlin 11.69 1/4 10th instant.

London/Stockholm 19.42 3/8 10th instant

London/New York 44.69.12 10th instant.

London/Amsterdam 8.83 1/4 10th instant

London/Italy 89.17 10th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Gold £7-8-3 9th instant.

Gold £7-8-3 10th instant.

Silver London Ready 20 1/2 9th instant.

Silver London Ready 20 5/8 10th instant.

Silver London Forward 19 15/16 9th instant.

Silver London Forward 20 10th instant.

Silver New York Ready 43 9th instant.

Silver New York Ready 43 10th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 9th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 10th instant

London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 9th instant

London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 10th instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—

Call 1 per cent.

3 months 1 3/4 per cent.

6 months 1 3/4 per cent.

Tone: Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, March 10.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	74 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	86 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	99 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	106 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	109 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	113
5 per cent 1942/47	108 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	96
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	70 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	98 3/4
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	109 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	44/4 1/2

Sports Jottings From Here — And There

A CALL TO WRESTLERS TO ORGANISE

(By J. C. MAITRA)

From time immemorial Wrestling has been the National Sport of India. There is no game in India which rouses the masses to the highest pitch of their enthusiasm than wrestling. It has a large following in almost every part of India. But in Northern India and Maharashtra it is the sport of the masses. Whenever and wherever there is a good wrestling match they flock in large numbers to encourage and support the rival contestants. Unfortunately for our country as well as for the wrestlers themselves this grand sport is in an unorganised state in every part of the country. There is no controlling or co-ordinating body to foster this sport to the best advantage of the wrestlers and the country at large. If there was, Indian wrestling would be on a much higher plane than it is to-day.

"INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT"

The absence of such a body was keenly felt last year when a large number of prominent wrestlers from different parts of the world and India assembled in the City of Bombay. A Tournament was arranged, called the All-India International Professional Championships Tournament. Everything was arranged on a fairly grand scale. There was a good deal of novelty about the fights which attracted the sportsmen of the City in their thousands. Most of them had not seen European wrestlers of repute grappling with their Indian rivals before. The arena with its raised pla form and mattresses was something new to them. The styles and codes were also somewhat strange to them. The All-in, Catch-as-Catch-Can, Gracco-Roman—particularly the first-named—gave them thrills aplenty. But the most pleasing feature of it all was the hard knocks which the Indian wrestlers administered to their foreign opponents.

INTEREST DISSIPATED

But the novelty and excitement of the battles were soon dissipated on the spectators. They realised that there was something unreal about them. Rightly or wrongly, they formed the impression that the bouts were more or less 'stage-managed'. After that it was impossible to retain public interest in the Tournament and it had to come to an abrupt end. It must however be recorded to the infinite love and patience of the wrestling fans that they supported the tournament for over two months at a stretch. This was due to the fact that some of its 'star-performers' became exceedingly popular with them. They were Emile Tzayen, who was popularly called 'King Kong,' Jeji Goldstein, Alfred Bellgarde and Wong Bock Cheung among the visitors and Harbans Singh and Sardar Khan among the home team.

AT AZAD MAIDAN

Then followed the Wrestling Tournament organised in the grounds of the exhibition organized at Azad Maidan by the Muslim Mass Contact Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Unlike the other tournament this was conducted on purely Indian lines. What it lacked in its spectacular nature, it more than made up by the standing and reputation of its contestants. Whatever may be said against 'the International Tournament,' one thing was clear and undeniable that was its dazzling speed and movements. The bouts of short periods of ten or twenty minutes necessarily demanded swift action. Of course, the fights at Azad Maidan showed quick work too, but generally they played for time and draw was the inevitable result. Here the Indian 'rule of chit' played a significant part. Had the Olympic Rule of three seconds fall been brought into force, I feel sure these matches would also have displayed its spectacular character.

A GALAXY OF STARS

However the Indian Tournament brought together almost all the leading wrestlers of the country. Gama, Imam Bux, Chhota Gama, Hamida, Goonga and Harbans Singh formed a gigantic constellation of Indian stars. It was hoped that the European wrestlers might also take part in it. Edmund Von Kraemer, the famous German wrestler, had arrived in Bombay by this time. The public naturally expected a series of classic battles—unprecedented in the annals of wrestling history of the world. But they were disappointed ere long. Everybody seemed to be anxious to fight Gama and threw out challenges at him. Evidently they thought that it would be easier to conquer the aged champion of the world than his youthful desciples. In any case, a defeat at the hands of the Master would not bring them any disgrace. But Gama rightly struck to his unchallengeable position to the last.

It is a pity, therefore, that the others did not agree to fight between themselves. I am absolutely convinced that they were afraid of fighting one another, last they should lose their rank and reputation. They were all ready to fight those who were much weaker than themselves. Consequently, all these wrestlers left Bombay without showing a decent fight. The only great fight that was arranged ended in a fiasco. I mean the encounter between Hamida and 'Goonga,' the aspirants to the World title. According to Gama, Hamida is his natural successor. But the deaf and dumb wrestler is a serious challenger to him.

LACK OF CONTROL

However, I am no partisan. I would like the best man win in a fair fight. But things as they stand to-day do not give much hope of such a consummation. Although, these wrestlers devote their lives to this sport and also make a living out of it, they do not seem to engage themselves in big fights as often as they should. At any rate, little is known about them outside their immediate circles. And the stories of their victories and defeats are so conflicting and exaggerated that one is at loss to place any credence on them. In fact, no accurate records and informations can be found for any of them. The absence of recognised authorities in this branch of sport makes all the difference. If there were provincial and All-India Associations to regulate and control these fights, people would not be in doubt as to their genuineness and authenticity. When Cricket, Hockey, Football and Tennis have their own controlling bodies—All-India and Provincial—I do not see any reason why wrestling should not have a controlling body of its own with branches in the provinces and the States.

STILL-BORN

An effort is necessary in this direction. Sometime ago, a gentleman came forward as the General Secretary of the Indian Professional Wrestling Federation. Some newspapers accepted its status and existence straightway. On enquiry I found that it was still in the process of formation. I am afraid the sudden closure of the Tournament under its auspices must have given it a stillbirth! It is, therefore, now imperative for those who are keenly interested in wrestling to organise a body which will protect not only the interests of the wrestlers but also of their supporters. More than that, it should utilize all the resources of the country to the best advantage of India. It is a well-known fact that India abounds with wrestling talents. It may be also acknowledged that it has the largest following in the country. Truly speaking, wrestling is the National Sport of India. Men and money would come forth in abundance once the sport is brought under proper control and sound management.

URGENT NECESSITY

India at the present moment holds the supreme position in the Wrestling World—in the professional class, of course. But that position is being assailed and usurped by everybody in the outside world in the absence of a strong controlling body in this country and an International Federation in the World. People outside our borders do not very well know our prowess in this field. The amateur wrestlers who represented India at the last Olympic Games at Berlin are not even shadows of our Wrestling Giants. So much wrestling has degenerated among the middle and upper classes of the Indian people. No wonder they made a poor show of themselves and left a bad impression of our attainments and capabilities in this field. If a controlling body is formed, it will try to make up all the deficiencies which now exist in this country and bring India to the forefront of the Wrestling World—both amateur and professional—the place which is rightly hers even to-day. I expect an early move from those who are greatly interested in this branch of sport.

ART AND THE CONGRESS

(Continued from Page 23)

domination by exotic influences is denationalised Indian art. Resuscitation of the genuine art will result from the recognition, by the State and the public, of the untrained exponents as true artists of India.

The currents of patriotism which have nurtured the political consciousness have not yet permeated the stratum of art and hence the medley of the traditions of art. Political independence is incongruous with cultural dependence.

Art is the distinguishing feature of a nation. Modern India must accept this principle before aspiring to have its ambition fulfilled. No structure of nation building can be sound and safe unless art forms the cornerstone of its foundation.

The political movement should aim at art steering clear of the scylla of the administrative indifference and the charybdis of popular ignorance. In view of its economic aspect art should be included in the village uplift and industrial schemes and the programme of basic education.

Art is inseparable from life and, therefore, from politics. The Indian National Congress is in a better position to champion the cause of Indian art. The Congress ministries in various provinces should formulate a comprehensive scheme for the promotion of all the fine arts and artistic handicrafts and vindicate the prestige of India as a land of art. India as an independent nation must have a national art.

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

SYMPOSIUM ON GANDHIAN PHILOSOPHY

A few months ago the "Aryan Path" published a highly interesting symposium on the Gandhian gospel of simplicity and non-violence as embodied in Gandhiji's well-known work "Hind Swaraja."

The writers were mostly Britishers of eminence in the world of thought and letters. In the current (March) issue the journal publishes an equally interesting number of contributions on the same object from American and Indian writers. Among the former are Messrs. James Truslow Adams and J. A. Osoinach and Estelle H. Ries and among the latter are Prof. A. R. Wadia, Dr. P. T. Raju, Dr. C. N. Menon, Dr. D. N. Roy, Rao Saheb Mahakavi U. S. P. Aiyar, and M. Fathulla Khan. While the majority of the writers, both American and Indian, are more or less in accord with Gandhiji's doctrines and regard their acceptance as necessary to bring peace on earth and happiness into the lives of human beings, some of them point to the difficulties of their application to the socio economic problems of the world of today. The American attitude may be summed up in the words of Mr Osoinach: "The trouble is that Gandhiji's doctrine calls for a way of life in which simplicity is the corner-stone and Americans are not simple people." Some of the Indian writers appear to be similarly perplexed: "Can we of the twentieth century, go back two or even three millenniums," they ask. Gandhiji's answer to them would perhaps be an echo of the Vedic sage's dictum: "There is no other way to salvation for the ills of this world." Only one writer, Mr. Khan, appears to be almost totally in disagreement with the Gandhian gospel, which he holds to be "diametrically opposed to Islamic teachings.

The "Aryan Path" has rendered a distinct service by obtaining the viewpoints of several distinguished thinkers and writers of the West and the East on the unique philosophy of life which Gandhiji has inculcated in "Hind Swarajya."

ISLAMIC RESEARCH ASSOCIATION'S BOOKLET

With an appendix entitled Iqa Sawaiqil Irgham, an epistle of the 10th. Faimid Caliph, al-Amir bi Ahkam 'illah, edited with an introduction and note by A. A. A. Fyzee, Esq., M.A.(Cantab.), Bar.-at-Law, Principal, Law College, Bombay. Published by the Islamic Research Association by Humphrey Milford at the Oxford University Press, 1938. Price Rs. 2.

To the students of Ismailism, and the history of the Fatimid Caliphate of Egypt this small but important booklet will prove to be of great value. The epistle aims at refuting the claim of Nizam to the Imamat (as also to the Caliphate) in favour of his youngest brother Mustali.

The editor has not spared pains in proving that the arguments put forth by 'Amir-bi'llah the 10th Caliph, are erroneous; but he has not likewise attempted to prove the genuineness of the document itself.

The book is priced high. It should be the policy of Societies, like I.R.A., to make all their publications within the easy reach of every student, by selling them at a considerably low price. Its get-up is excellent.

N.A.N.

Adult Education

Moulana Hali had been one of the pioneers of the educational reformers of India. It was he who laid the greatest stress on the fact that in education and education alone lay the salvation of the country. Though he could not achieve his object of universal education in India, yet the tree that he planted began to bear fruit, and to-day the whole country is unanimous in respect of mass literacy. Adult education is one of its important branches and it is a great pleasure to see that the Publishing House founded to commemorate his centenary has come forward with a beautiful set of books suitable for the purpose of adult education. The Hali Publishing House deserves congratulations on getting these excellent books published.

(1) TIRYAHAT AUR DO DRAMEY. By Agha Mohammad Ashraf, M.A., Professor Doon School. Pp. 28. Price As. 4. This consists of three short plays which would be of great interest to adults. It is full of useful information.

(2) DEV MALA. By Syed Ibn Hassan Jarjori, M.A., B.T., Pp. 64. Price As. 4. Written in the form of a story, this book throws a flood of light on public health, citizenship and social and cultural problems. The story, throughout is of gripping interest to the reader.

(3) NAI EAJADEN. By Nafee Ahmad, M.A. Muslim University, Aligarh. Price As. 5. This book deals with eleven modern discoveries of the world written in easy style. It will interest old and young alike, particularly those who live in rural areas.

(4) DOCTOR SAHEB. By Agha Mohammad Ashraf. Pp. 48. Price As. 4. The book is written in the form of a story. It tells us how a doctor opened an institution for educating the adults and gradually changed the entire outlook of the village. The author has successfully tried to impress the necessity of adult education and co-operative societies and has pointed out the evil effects of some of the prevalent customs.

N.A.N.

"JAPAN TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW"

Special Number Of "Osaka Mainichi"

JAPAN TODAY AND TOMORROW 1939 Edition published by the Osaka Mainichi, price Yens 2.00.

This annual number published by the foremost Japanese Daily is well got up and marks an achievement in pictorial and illustrated journalism. Japan is miles ahead of India in colour printing and display, and the present number can proudly hold its own with American, German and British publications.

The prolonged Sino-Japanese war colours the whole publication, many of the articles contributed by Japan's foremost journalists, publicists and writers are a laboured defence of Japan's overvaulting ambition in China and an apologia for ruthless and unprovoked aggression. Hence this publication can be appropriately termed as a bumper war number and the spear-head in "Kill-the-Chiang" campaign. Among the important articles are Japan's Mission in the Orient by Shingoro Takaishi, Edition-in-chief of the "Osaka Mainichi and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi", Japan's responsibility and Aspiration by General Sadao Araki, Education Minister, amusements attuned to war, and war-time shipping in Japan by Shozo Murata, President Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

There are separate sections dealing with art, culture, sports and Manchukuo. The publication is profusely illustrated and the cover design portrays a Chinese, a Japanese and a Manchukuo boy fraternising under the Japanese flag flying ahead. The world is asked to await the advent of a New 'Trimurti' in the Pacific. This is advertised as Japan's mission in the East. As a diplomatic smoke-screen to cover the rape of China, this is hard to beat.

K. A. C.

IQBAL NUMBER OF "URDU"

The Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu which has now shifted its headquarters from Aurangabad to New Delhi, has published a special number in honour of the late Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal. It is a bulky volume containing more than 400 pages and so far as the quality and variety of the articles are concerned, it is undoubtedly the best of all the special numbers that have so far been published in the various parts of India in memory of Iqbal. The Anjuman deserves the thanks of the entire Urdu-knowing public for providing such a fine intellectual treat, for the issue contains all that one would like to know about Iqbal.

The issue under notice contains eight articles. The first describes the conception of "Khudi" as enunciated by Dr. Iqbal in his various works and has been written by Dr. Abid Husain of the Jamia Milia of Delhi; in the second Dr. Khalifa Abdul Hakim of the Osmania University compares the teachings of Rumi and Nietzsche with those of Iqbal, the third is devoted to an exposition of Iqbal's conception of art as revealed in his poems; in the fourth Qazi Abdul Hamid deals with the message of Iqbal while Prof. Abdul Wahid expounds in the fifth article the intellectual evolution of the Poet himself. Saiyed Bashiruddin explains in the 6th article the conception of time as understood by Iqbal while Saiyed Nazir Niazi in a lengthy dissertation describes with all the necessary details the last illness of Dr. Iqbal which as a matter of fact had commenced as far ago as January 1934. The last article is from the pen of Saiyed Ale Ahmed in which he replies to such critics of Iqbal as criticise his writings from the literary view point. All these articles have been written by well-known scholars and there is no doubt that each one of them has done full justice to his own subject. Persons who have little or no time to study the Urdu and Persian poems of the Poet, will do well to carefully peruse this number, for thereby they will practically know all that is necessary to know about Iqbal. It may be mentioned in passing that Iqbal's genius lay in interpreting the teachings of Islam in their true perspective and this fact should not be lost sight of while studying his poetry. He was not only a great poet of Islam but a great poet of humanity as well, but in this field too the main springs of his inspiration were the broad principles of Islam like the Unity of God, the brotherhood of mankind and the lofty ideal of democracy as preached and practised by the Prophet and his immediate successors.

This number also contains ins-

(Continued on Page 63)

"RURAL INDIA"

The March issue of "Rural India" the monthly journal of the Adarsha Seva Sangh, an Indore organisation engaged in rural reconstruction on Gandhian lines is published as a Congress Number and contains a number of weighty contributions from eminent public men. Mr. Manu Subedar writes on "The Supreme Need" of the hour in India, while Sardar Sitole dilates on the functions of village Panchayats and Prof. N.G. Ranga contributes a "Draft Charter of Long Time Constructive Demands." Mr. F. L. Brayne, the well-known Punjab official who has been long engaged in rural uplift in his province writes on "Co-operation and Rural Reconstruction," Mr. M. A. Kolkhede on "Consolidation of Holdings," Mr. Kishorilal G. Mashruwalla on "Living Wage for Villagers," Mr. Severine Silva on "The Importance of Statistics in Rural Development," and Mrs. Tatiana Shah on "Russian Village to-day." Besides these and other contributions the Congress Number is replete with information and helpful hints on the various aspects of the problem of the reconstruction of Indian villages and will be prized by every worker in the field. The journal is meeting an undoubted need and has a bright future before it. It is published at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, 4.

IRANIAN BIOGRAPHIES

BIOGRAPHIES: By Zal S. R. Irani, B.A. Price Re. 1.

The book, which is mainly meant for students of the First Year to M.A. classes, is the eleventh of the Iranian Literature series, published by Mr. Zal Irani. The author is already known to by his book "Allusions and References in Iranian literature." The book of biographies contains short life sketches of 25 well-known Persian authors, which will be very useful to the students in general, as it covers practically the whole range of writers, whose books are prescribed for various university examinations. The author has also given at the end of each sketch his estimation of the life work of the writers, and this enhances the value of the book.

K. G. W.

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THE STRUGGLE IN TRAVANCORE

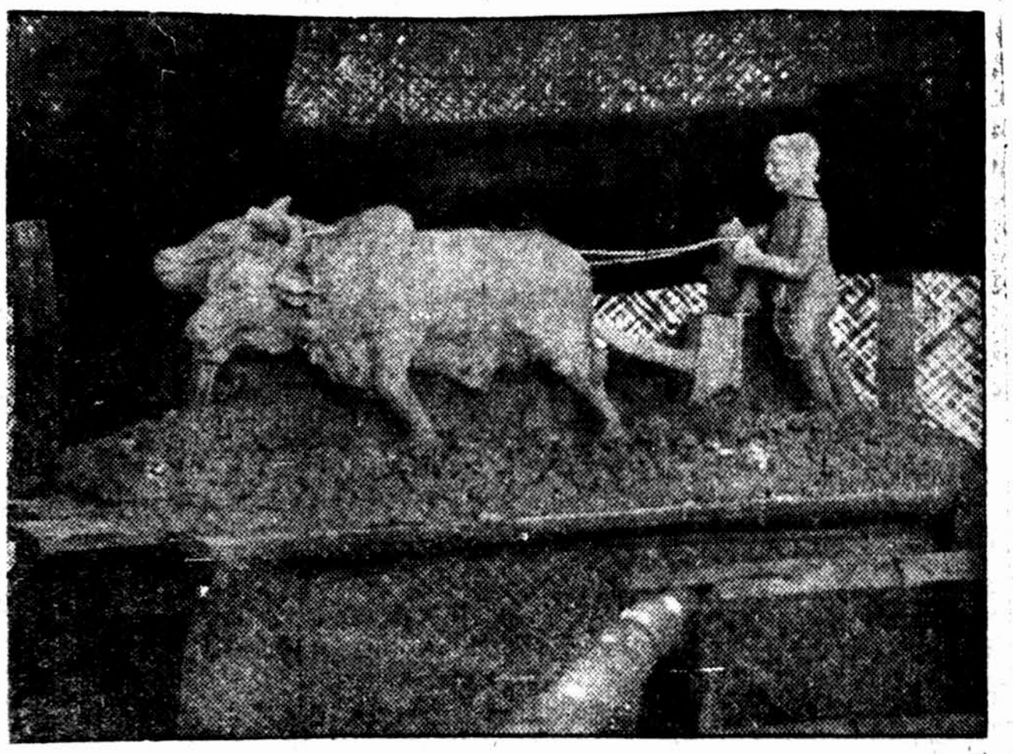
(Continued From Page 21)

struction and the percentage of girls under instruction is also coming to the same level." According to the latest figures available the percentage of male scholars to the male population is 16.5 and that of women scholars to the women population is 12.

As with education, so with the development of an independent judicial system and growth of efficient local-self government institutions. The association of the people with the administration of the State began about fifty years ago. In 1888 a legislative Council modelled on the Indian Councils Act was constituted. Again in 1918 the Council was further enlarged on a representative basis with deliberative powers. The present Legislative Council came into being in 1921. "All persons who paid an annual tax of Rs. 5 or a municipal tax of Rs. 3 and in the town of Trivandrum of Re. 1 or professional tax to a municipality or income-tax to Government and all graduates of recognized universities were eligible to vote in the general constituencies," provided that no voter was below 21 years old. Women were placed on a footing of complete equality with men in the matter both of the franchise and of membership. Besides this Legislative Council a Legislative Assembly has been functioning since 1905. This Assembly was brought into existence "with the high and noble purpose of popularising the administration and associating the people with the Government of the State."

Recent Reforms

By the Reforms Regulations of 1932 the bicameral system of legislature was established. The popular Chamber is called the Sri Mulam Assembly and the Upper House, the Sri Chitra State Council. The Assembly consists of 72 members of whom 43 are elected. Five more are elected by the special constituencies. The remaining 14 members are nominated non-officials. The State Council is composed of 37 members of whom sixteen are elected from 10 electoral divisions. Six members represent special interests. The remaining seats are filled in by 10 officials and 5 nominated non-officials. The equality of women with men in the matter of voting and membership has been maintained. The Diwan is the President of both the Houses, an anomaly which interfered with free discussion of vital issues. There is a liberal franchise. "According to the latest electoral rules all persons who hold lands within the State as registered owners, inamdars, tenants or *Kudiyans* assessable to a tax of one rupee or more, persons who are assessed in a municipality to land or building or professional tax to any amount, persons who are assessed to income-tax, all graduates of recognized universities in the British Empire who are not undergoing a course of instruction in a recognized institution, all discharged, retired or pensioned military officers of the State of His Majesty's Army or Navy residing in Travancore and all persons who are certified holders of engines for fishing are eligible for the exercise of the franchise in the general constituencies of the Assembly." A higher standard is fixed for the State Council election. The property qualification is fixed at the payment of an annual land tax of Rs. 25 or a municipal tax of Rs. 5 and the educational qualification is limited to graduates of 10 years' standing. Those who earn a monthly pension which is not less than Rs. 100 are also eligible to vote in the general constituencies. The age limit is raised to 35 as against 21 in the case of the Assembly. Both Houses of the new Legislature have the right to initiate and pass legislation, to discuss the annual budget and to ask questions and move resolutions on matters of general public interest. All Legislative measures generally require the assent of both Chambers before they can be passed into law. There is provision for constitution of joint committee of equal number of members from both Houses to settle any difference of opinion arising between them



A model of a Kisan ploughing his fields with a pair of bullocks, exhibited in the Kala-Mandal Exhibition at Tripuri

Restricted Autocracy

We thus see that during a period of over fifty years the devolution of power from the Ruler to his people has steadily advanced and with it have also grown certain well understood conventions and usages. As one of the former Diwans of the State, the late Sir P. Rajagopalachari, pointed out: "The semblance of absolutism of the Ruler is preserved in the externals, but the policy . . . . has been to build up a wall of restrictions behind which popular liberties could develop". These conventions have been recorded in the State's memorandum to the Butler Committee. Besides, weighty judicial pronouncements in the State have made it clear that the days of autocracy had long gone by. A full bench of the Travancore High Court has said: "It may be that in theory the head of a Native State was formerly a despotic autocrat bound by no laws except his own will. That is, however, not the rule at the present time. . . . . Well understood constitutional usages must be held to override autocracy or autocratic powers supposed to be vested in the sovereign in a 'historical or remote sense'. Especially where a State has well drafted and exhaustive criminal codes following in principles and even wording the British Indian Codes and when it has got judicial tribunals manned by a judiciary fairly honest and fairly versed in Law, it is impossible to treat the Sovereign of such a State as exercising despotic and autocratic powers in any practical sense of the said expressions——". The High Court also said that "in Travancore the Sovereign has renounced his right to make laws—retaining the power only to veto laws made by his Council"

The Writing On The Wall

A close examination of the historical developments traced above will show that the devolution of power from the Ruler to the people has been real and the only obstacle that is raised to the establishment of Responsible Government in an Indian State, namely that of reconciling the autocracy of the Ruler with the democratic principles underlying the idea of Responsible Government, is absent in Travancore. It is too late in the day for Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, the present Diwan, to quote antiquated treaties which have no reality to the conditions obtaining to-day in the State, to deny the universal and popular demand which in the case of Travancore means only the substitution for the irresponsible executive officer, namely, the Diwan, of a Council of Ministers responsible to the Legislature. Given a sympathetic Ruler like the predecessors of the present Maharaja and a Diwan who puts the interests of the people above every other considerations and understands their aspirations and yearnings, such a change would have come ere now as a natural development of the devolution of powers. But a youthful Maharaja uninitiated in the art of popular Government and a designing Diwan who is also a crafty politician have conspired to check, if not to stop, that natural development. Not only the clock of progress is being set back, but where there was free exercise of citizen rights of speech, press and organization, to-day there is a violent interference with these rights and liberties. The recent struggle launched by the people for the vindication of these rights and for achieving Responsible Government have shown their remarkable capacity for organization, discipline, suffering and sacrifice. Repression has not cowed down the spirit of these brave people. They are organising for the final bid for success. If the Maharaja emulates the example of those who have preceded him, such a struggle and the resultant bitterness may be avoided. The choice before the Travancore Maharaja, as indeed before any other Indian Prince, is, therefore, clear. The Princely Order can ignore the writing on the wall only at its own peril.

WORLD ANTI-TUBERCOLOSIS CONGRESS

The eleventh Congress of the International Association for combating Tuberculosis is to be held at Berlin from September 16 to 20 next. Addresses on various aspects of the anti-tuberculosis campaign are to be delivered by leading experts. Thus on the theme of "The virulence of the tubercular bacillus" the chief papers will be read by experts from France and Uruguay, while Dr. Smithburn (U. S. A.), Dr. Griffiths and Dr. Munro will assist in reporting the discussion. Dr. Soper (U. S. A.) and Sir Pendrill Varrier Jones are scheduled, amongst other experts, to address the Congress.

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Machinery And The Mahatma

(Continued From Page 20)

ed of them. They are outcasts amongst us".

"You are all the same obedient tools in the hands of a humanity crazy with hate, greed and fear."

"Will humanity become sober if you exterminate us?"

"If you are not exterminated, it will have no time to become sober. It will destroy itself long before".

"You cannot exterminate us so easily. Our creators will not allow it. You are merely wasting your efforts. Humanity will not give us up. But it can be taught to use us constructively. You do not take away a pen from the child because it scrambles instead of writing. You simply insist that it should write properly".

"The comparison does not hold. You do take away a dangerous weapon".

"A power loom is not a dangerous weapon. And surely not a watch".

"A power loom is infinitely more dangerous than a comber".

"The humble takli can be made into a lethal weapon. It is not the fault of the takli".

"You do not want to see. A power loom is automatically destructive of human life and happiness. You do not require to be wicked for it. It works of its own. It cannot but destroy".

"No, Gandhiji, the power loom is innocent. All depends on the user".

Tremendous Temptation

"If I would have humanity to my liking, I would have made all perfect and we would not be here to discuss matters. Humanity is not perfect and we have to take it as it is with all its potentialities for good and evil And being as it is, it does misuse machinery. I cannot change it in a day. But I can change in the long run. And the first step is to take away the temptation for further mischief. Productive machinery is not intrinsically wicked, but it definitely is a tremendous temptation for wickedness. Therefore it must go".

"We are glad you have admitted that we are not intrinsically wicked".

"Don't be so glad. Nothing in this world is intrinsically good or bad. All depends on the use, humanity puts it to".

"Is there no hope that one day humanity will put us to proper use?"

"Human needs are limited. Productive capacity is practically unlimited."

"In a well-organised society it means unlimited leisure for all".

"Except for a few willing or unwilling slaves. Turing the ladder only. Now you have a few masters rotting in leisure and a multitude of slaves degraded by stultifying drudgery. In your machine utopia you will have a multitude of masters rotting in leisure and a few slaves serving the machinery".

"Why slaves? Highly qualified techincians, inventors scientists"

"Admitted, but then, it will be still worse. A technological world dictatorship of a group of technicians, keeping the vast herd of humanity in good health and form just to satisfy their own greed for power, transforming the world into a breeding house of human pets, well built, well educated, taught games and arts, and getting daily injections of admiration for their benefactors".

"Either slaves or exploiters. No other solution for mankind?"

"Yes, neither slaves or exploiters"

"That is where we come in. Without machinery how can a man be free from drudgery? Drugery creates the desire to escape from it. The stronger will turn his fellow beings into slaves, the more intelligent will design a machine. Only in the age of plenty for all there is freedom from temptation to exploit or to enslave".

"No, because there is no such thing as the age of plenty. Human needs are limited, but not human desires. To-day a man desires to visit England, tomorrow he will desire to the moon"

"What is wrong with visiting the moon?"

"Not more than with visiting England. It is unnecessary".

"How? Is human curiosity not to be satisfied."

"There is no end to it."

"Why should there be?"

"My friends", said Gandhiji, with a resigned air of a man, who knows that he talks well above the heads of his audience, "after all you are only machines, children of a momentary aberration of your creators. You are due to a misktake. But you will never admit it".

"We want to know at least the nature of the aberration."

"Humanity had plenty without machinery. Plenty of food and clothing and shelter and time to think"

"History denies it".

"What do you know of history? The last few thousands years are only the end of an era. But what do we know of the era? Plenty of food, clothing and shelter, plenty of clear heads and loving hearts do not leave marks. A mud hut will return to mud, however happy and wise were the people that lived in it. Brass monuments and stone pillars are erected by bad consciences. The happy people leave no traces. If machinery stands for culture, than all great teachers of humanity were barbarians. But they stand for real culture, free from the obsession of material efficiency".

"Is efficiency bad?"

"Too much of it makes natural human needs so easy to satisfy that more needs are bred artificially. And once the creation of artifical needs is started, there is no end to them. Verily the man possesses then the world, but loses his soul."

"So you want culture and not a technological age of plenty. But how can there be culture for all without highly developed means of communication".

Foundations Of Culture

"Your newspapers and novels and magazines and cinemas and gramophones and wireless and television are an abomination. We have it since so many years and we are as near damnation as can only be. Truth and kindness are foundations of all real culture. Where are they? Falsehood, greed and hatred are broadcasted, published, advertised, made successible, available, cheap. We teach people to read and we give them to read—rubbish".

"So you have no mercy even for the printing press?"

"My friends, the greatest teachings of humanity were transmitted either orally or in manuscripts. When a man had to memorise or copy by hand, he used to take good care that it was well worth the trouble."

"The right man will select the right book even if it is printed."

"Before almost all books were good books, now not even one in a thousand".

"Nobody forces you to read the bad ones".

"But they are there and mislead or simply waste time. Books have become a respectable drug".

"What then is your ideal of culture?"

"It is not a machine made culture first of all. It is entirely individualistic. It has nothing to do with material plenty. The normal needs of man are those which when satisfied, keep the body and mind fit for work and well under control Because they have got a work to do"

"What work?"

"The hard work of finding the Real, the Infinite Truth and Love. Humanity has no other task. And if it works for anything else, it works for its own destruction".

"The goal of life of our creators is beyond our scope, we agree But we can be helpful yet in producing good food and clothing and shelter, if nothing else".

'We can have them with the simplest tools".

"With our help you will have more leisure"

"Search for the Real is not a spare time occupation. Work is a part and parcel of it. Not the drudgery at a machine, of course but the happy sunlit work in the field, or the garden or amongst friends and family".

"But science has still a place in your scheme of things".

"Only as far as it leads to the Supreme Science".

'And art?"

"Only as far as it leads to the Supreme Beauty".

"And the spirit of exploration".

"Only as far as it leads to the Supreme Discovery".

"Mahatmaji, there is no place for us in your scheme. It is clear now. We shall go and take shelter with those who are not so one-pointed as you are. Your's is the way to the Creator, away from creation. There may be another way—through creation, through plenty of everything There is still a place for us on that way".

"All ways lead to the same goal. On all the ways you will be ultimately discarded. I am doing it from the very start. Because on the way to Truth and Love the man in the fastest rocket takes the longest time. Not one even is needed to enter one's own heart".

"Good-bye, Gandhiji, if you are right, we shall return to you one day in the shape of nice little knives and spades and ploughs."

"Good bye and don't return. We do not need ready mades. Rust away on the mother earth".

* * * *

The dejected delegation left the hut. I was with them to see them off. The spirit of machinery looked at me suspiciously and the power loom examined disparagingly my khadi shirt. But when I have introduced myself as an Engineer, they were all honey.

'A creator amongst destroyers, shrilly whispered the locomotive. What for? Do you plan to convert them?"

"I am sorry it is not the exact purpose of my stay here", said I. 'It looks rather that I am out for being converted".

"So you are one of their victims?"

"Not exactly I am not in search of a philosophy but of facts about India and humanity. Gandhiji knows India, To understand him is to understand his country. He contains the essence of all that is Indian and therefore he is supremely human"

"You have heard our conversation," said the spirit. "It is plain. He wants to return to the flint axe and the fur blanket."

"Not exactly. He welcomes inventiveness, but not of the kind that leads to complication of needs, centralisation of production and ever-interdependence of mankind. To pick up a stone, a piece of wood, a handful of cotton or wool, a few dry leaves or pieces of bark from a tree growing nearby and with the simplest means to create a piece of art or ingenuity, where the creative thought and aesthetic intuition are so intense that the charka or the piece of cloth are spiritualised by an everwhelming preponderance of soul ever matter. There is no such preponderance in a locomotive or a power loom."

"Why not? Generations of inventors have brought us to the present stage?"

"It is like a picture painted by generations of artists. There is no individually about it."

"But otherwise how can there be any progress?"

"True ingenuity, true inventiveness are like true art. A spontaneous creative urge using the simplest means for obtaining a thing immediately useful and beautiful. Machinery is too inaccessible for the man in the street. He cannot make, nor even admire it."

"Then what?"

Creators All

"Gandhi wants everybody to be a creator, not just the few experts."

"How will he achieve it?"

"By encouraging creativeness of the right kind By giving opportunities for creativeness. By taking away obstacles."

"Please explain."

"When mass scale production goes and every village has to produce for its immediate consumption, millions of craftsmen will be engaged in making tools and implements. They will have to use local materials, follow up the local technique and traditions and exercise fully their individual judgment, both with regard to design and to finish. There is no doubt that this will give infinitely more scope for inventiveness and creativeness than the present system, where a few specialised heap up complication over complications and the vast majority thoughtlessly manufactures and uses them."

"But is there any place for us, asked the spirit of Machinery?"

"Take the case of art. The film claims to be art—but is a machine made art—an art for sale—and therefore hardly any art at all. A villager seeing a film in the nearest city does come out the poorer for it emotionally and aesthetically. But when all the village collaborates enthusiastically in staging a play composed by local talents and all village craftsmen are given a full chance to show their skill and inventiveness and no tickets are sold, all expenses being paid by willing contributions in kind and cash, then everybody is the richer for it and nobody poorer."

"In the same way when millions of yards of yarn are produced in a mill it is a tremendous social waste. Not only waste of money, but also of the creative pride of the craftsman, of the little crop of cotton, of the quite afternoon hour of spinning in the midst of children."

"No hope for us then? No place at all in your scheme?"

"Man cannot risk to serve you. You usually crush your servants to pulp. But when you become easy to make, simple, efficient and beautiful, little friends of the household or the farm, Gandhiji, I am sure, will have nothing but affection for you. What you require is a rebirth. The spinning jenny should become again the sweetly singing charka, the power loom should become again the weavers' faithful friend. And so all of you."

"We thank you for the glimpse of hope, said the spirit. "We are of hope," said the spirit. "We are what you make us. It is for you, creators, to see that we do not destroy you. We are your children."

"You are children of our greed and frenzy. Therefore, you will go. But you will come back as children of love and pity wonderfully simple, beautifully intelligent. And you will remain with us for ever. things radiant with all the riches of heart and mind of your creators."

Art and the Modern Girl

Art is an Essential Quality In Every Girl--the Lack of it Proclaims Itself from the House-tops

By MARILU

If the good fairies consulted me about what gift to bestow on my daughter, I'd wish that she be artistic. Artistic in every step of her walk through life.

But first, what is this elusive thing called "art"? My dictionary says many things—skill applied t music, poetry, painting, etc. A craft. A knack. But that doesn't capture its meaning. Art is too intangible a thing for a cut and dried column in a dictionary.

The average Indian girl's first dabble in art is music. There is a master and a harmonium and many an intricate "bhairvi" which reeds must be shouted at the top of the voice. Then there is a piano, with hours of mechanical thumping called practice. And, of course, th re is the screeching and scraping of that really lovely instrument, the violin, which is an agony to listen to. I daresay that all this ghastly noise is absolutely essential as practice and training, but it does ruin one's conception of art in its earliest stages.

The Early Grind

I remember, many years ago, how my music teacher would despair of me because I would not practice my scales and technical exercises. "Even Beethoven and Chopin", she grumbled, "had to practice scales for hours when they were little boys and you.... you". But I wasn't listening any more. Crash came the illusions of art, the first of many. I had thought that these great musicians, both of whom happened to be my favourites, could produce music without the usual grinding that we had to undergo. The composers of passionate sonatas and fairy waltzes, practising scales! Idols did, indeed, have feet of clay that day.

One cannot summon art at a bidding, but the "grown-ups" will never realize that. When a girl can sing or play tolerably well, she is called upon to perform before friends and visitors. There are several girls who just cannot do it. I've been through agonies myself. Refusal is looked upon as "making a fuss", so with fast-beating heart and hands like icicles, I've blundered through unsuccessfully and felt less than the dust when the audience, either through politeness, or ignorance has exalted a really faulty rendering. But, the years have brought wisdom. No longer do we submit to being tortured for the benefit of an audience that really cares not a hoot whether you bowl or bang and yet presses to be entertained in a persuasive, simpering manner. As a result one often hears "after all the, money spent on your music, you cannot entertain us. What a waste it is, etc., and etc." And so, art is thought of in terms of money. So many songs for so much silver. It is a most revolting thought.

There is art in every-day life. It manifests itself in the clothes you wear, and the house you keep. It is an essential quality in every girl, for without it she is very poor indeed. The lack of it proclaims itself from the house-tops. One sees it in the ill-matching sari and blouse, the stiff arrangement of furniture and flowers, the walls closely hung with gaudy pictures and countless other things that betray the artistic sense. I find that Indian girls lack taste in the arrangement of the trouble to harmonize their homes, nor do they take the trouble to harmonize their colour schemes. I've seen the most weird combinations of colours that shriek protest at being linked together, and yet their owners are content to gaze at them from day to day without turning a hair. Is it colour-blindness, I wonder?

Art Of Make-up

The art of make-up is a very little one, which is severely let alone by the majority of Indian girls, which is, perhaps just as well. The Indian climate does not lend itself very successfully to paint and powder. The scintillating rays of our tropical sun are unkind and revealing, and the ermined lips and rouged cheeks that look all but natural in subdued light, come into glaring lime-light which is anything but flattering. As the Western influence creeps in more and more, we see a larger percentage of painted womanhood among the Indians. Here again, there is lack of art. Lips, cheeks, eyes, all over-accented; features that would otherwise charm, if given a chance to appear in view under the thick layers of make-up. It is far better to err on the under-done side than the over-done, and to learn the art of subtle make-up from the few well-groomed and just right" women we happen on occasionally I wish there was no such thing as make-up. It would make girls more beauty-conscious, for there would be no convenient rouge-pot and lip-salve to cover pasty, unhealthy complexions. It would perforce make them exercise and eat healthily to improve their looks. besides save many a poor male the embarrassment of witnessing his lady of the moment, obtaining her colour from a box.

There are several other arts, not the strictly orthodox ones. Cooking is one in which the Indian girl excels, at least as far as the taste of the food is concerned. But often she serves it up clumsily, so by the looks of it, it is far from tempting, and the proof of it lies in the eating.

There is the art of conversation and the art of listening. It is inborn in only a fortunate few, so the others have to cultivate it. The earlier it is done, the better, for by the time the girl reaches maturity, it will have had a chance to become almost in-born and not cultivated.

Almost every girl in India does needle-work of some sort, and it forms an out-let for artistic tendencies. I have seen the most delicate designs and blending of colours done by girls who otherwise give not a hint of the art within them. It has set me wondering. How is it possible that one, who has no idea how to dress herself, can have such exquisite ideas of colour and design?

Art In The Home

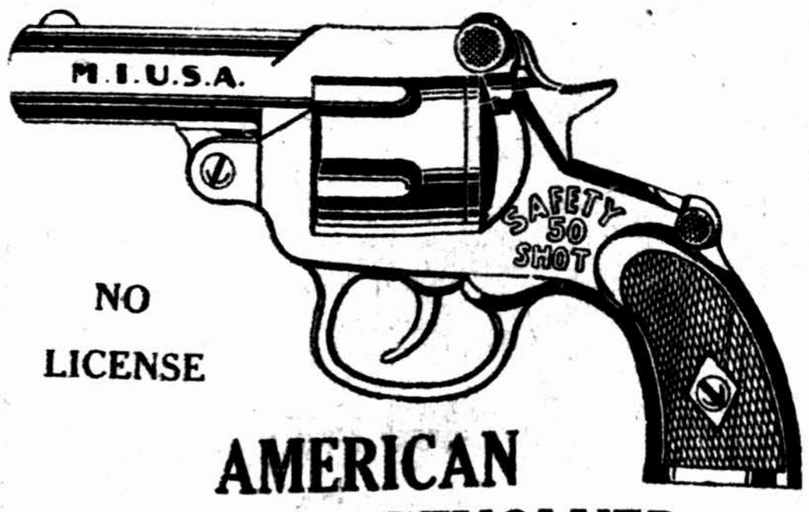
Keeping your home or your room pretty is the preliminary stage of art. The flowers you arrange in your vases give you away, and I've a strange notion, that it gives me a peep into the character. The stiff dumping down of flowers without a thought, the cramming of several species in one vase, and the gentle loving care with which a few lovely blossoms are arranged, all tell their tale.

Art has beautified life, and enriched it as nothing has ever done. The paintings of artists, the music and the poetry, have lived though the years bringing joy and solace to people who love art for its sake, and not for the money and the popularity it might bring. It has been the devotion of a life-time of the geniuses that have created Art, and contributed their share towards beauty and the enkindling flame that burns through it as a beacon for those who are to follow.

If you love art, then listen to its promptings. Don't play or sing or write or paint if you don't feel like it. It may not be the best way of fostering art, but it is the only way to retain any love for it. For, when enthusiasm in a well-loved art dies, it leaves behind an emptiness that hurts.

Art does not always manifest itself. It is often carefully put away from public gaze, for fear of harsh treatment. Sometimes, it is the other way round. One comes across people who exaggerate their artistic capabilities and fake the airs and speech of geniuses. It may impress a few, but most of us can distinguish all that piffle from the genuine.

The modern girl is not artistic enough. Perhaps it is because she does not get much encouragement, and her artistic instincts are not fostered, and very often misunderstood. This article recalls my governess who said, after she had caught me out in a fit that I'd hurt my finger because I didn't feel like [illegible] lesson, "The only art about you, is artfullness!"



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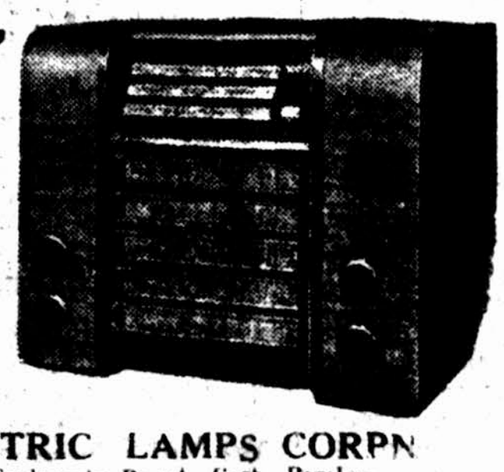

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

MYTH OF 'EFFICIENCY IN DANGER

(Continued From Page 15)

come forward and do his or her best for the country.

Ability To Pay Should Be Test

It is not merely to destroy false idols of the market place, mental inaccuracy and bad psychology, that I am urging a greater appreciation of the doctrine, that the best work, which a man or woman would give, is that for which no payment is expected, but it is because the amount of work to be done in India is so extensive, the number of people, who are equipped mentally and physically for that work, is relatively limited, and unless the State is run on the basis of service, India will take ages to come up from the economic and physical deterioration, in which British rule had brought her. Whichever party in the country desires this goal—a self-governing and self-sufficient India is the goal accepted by all—will have to inculcate the notion that all must work hard and that reward should go out partly on the basis of what people need for a healthy, but simple, standard and partly on the basis of what the state can afford. To pay an official two to three thousand rupees a month in India is scandalous because it involves a corresponding underpayment to several hundred employees, because it involves the denial of education to children who are entitled to it and because it involves unemployment of those who are turned away. It is, therefore, not enough that a society and its leaders should not be corrupt. It is also required that the financial administration should be carefully devised and level-headed

Pampered Services

We have more than one good model of people, who have given many years of good work for public service with no reward for money whatsoever. We want to multiply that model. On the other hand, we want seriously to check the exploitation and the denudation arising out of a pampered and over-paid civil service. It is intolerable that, not only the old non-Indian members of the highly paid ranks should be continued, but new ones should be recruited. This recruitment is made abroad. It is sanctified and blessed. The law, which makes the constitution of this country, is burdened with provisions in order that this may not be interfered with. If there were not other and far-reaching reasons for the complete rejection of the scheme of Federation and for the constitution as embodied in the Act of 1935, this, to my mind, is an outstanding and a most convincing reason. The evil, however, does not stop there. The Indians in the same services have also to be paid highly. I have no desire to grudge a just reward to any person, but where it is a contract between a nation and its servants, as a taxpayer I am entitled to ask whether a contract based on alien notions of extravagance is and must remain sacrosanct. The impropriety would be obvious, if it were reflected that, against the small fringe of about five thousand highly paid Indians, there are the hungry millions unable to find work, which they are seeking, at wages which range from one and a half anna to two annas a day, i.e. less than Rs. 4 a month. It is the duty of the Congress Ministry to hunt up these plague spots of low wages in India and to provide work for these persons and if, in doing so, they were to deprive every official, who is being paid on a high basis, of a large part of his emoluments, they would have the moral commendation of their countrymen. In fact, they would be condemned even if they themselves work on Rs. 500 a month, if they did not immediately seek to set matters right.

Duty Of Congress Cabinets

The inconvenience to a few individuals, who are privileged, in order to raise the lot of the masses, who are unprivileged, must necessarily become in a greater and greater measure the policy and constant practice of any Indian Government worth the name. Barring sycophants, job-hunters and contract hunters, there would be few Indians in India, who would dare to quarrel with this scheme of things publicly. Finance is an exacting mistress. If you waste in one direction, you have invariably less left to you in another. The substitution of Indian Government in the provinces, and when it occurs in the Centre, would have no meaning whatsoever for the masses, if the men at the top, whoever they are, had not the courage to establish the doctrine of service as far as is practicable, and of rewards for work in keeping with the conditions of India. The foreign rule never encouraged prosperous persons to do public work. The rich were attracted by British statesmen with opportunities for adding to their riches. It is only a truly national Government, which can and will impose the obligation and stimulate the notion of service for its own sake on all those people, who have no further need to add to their resources. Saving face is an important thing in the east, but, when the highest in the land choose to live a simple and wholesome life, others must necessarily follow. In Gandhian philosophy the standard of living of the masses has got to be improved and the standard of living of the classes must come down from the absurd limits, to which it has reached in futile and unwholesome imitation of the aliens. There would be much less talk of parties and ideologies, and Rightists and Leftists. If attention was centred upon, and discussion took place of, some of these essential matters. The greatest cure against corruption inside or outside the Congress is the establishment of a robust public opinion enlightened as to the basis, on which alone most valuable work could be done out inside the regular cadre of State service or outside.

ODD SPOTS

THE MYSTERIOUS MOUND

On the banks of the Euphrates lie the ruins of Babylon, spread over a vast and dismal area, an area of mound and fallen brickwork, torn this way and that by the ravages of time and interscored by the gullies of waterways.

In the midst of this scene of desolation there stands a great mysterious mound, known as the Kasr. It is artificial; it stands about seventy feet high and is about seven hundred yards in extent each way; its sides face the cardinal points of the compass.

This mysterious, rather awe-inspiring spot is all that remains of the magnificent Palace of Nebuchadnezzar. Here and there are to be seen to this day beautiful piers and fine buttresses of yellow brick, and in one of the hollows of the northern portion is a rough stone lion standing over the figure of a man.

On the western side, between the mound and the river Euphrates, the glorious Hanging Gardens are thought to have existed, and not far distant is another artificial mound about 140 feet high. It is greatly cut about by the action of water and animals have made their burrows in every direction; but on the summit can be seen a block of solid masonry composed of furnace bricks. The traveller who gazes on this aged, melancholy sight is seeing all that remains of one of Man's earliest ambitions. He sees the ruins of the Tower of Babel.

Why no other insecticide is as deadly as FLIT
Flit is sure death to insects because it is a combination of potent killing agents which cannot be excelled. Every tin of Flit contains a product which has undergone the most exhaustive tests and is of known definite killing power. That's why you should always insist on Flit — and refuse all inferior substitutes. Flit spray will not stain, and is harmless to humans. To be sure you get Flit, look for the soldier on the sealed yellow tin with the black band.
FLIT
Kills
Flies
Mosquitoes
Cockroaches
Bugs
Moths
Ants
FLIT Prices Reduced
Flit spray will not stain

Sole Agents:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

"THE KISAN"

(By D. P. Anjaria).

"AGRICULTURE"

(By V. N. Mayekar).

ART AIDS INDUSTRY.

(Posters by Students of Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay).

EAT MORE FRUIT"

(By V. A. Parulekar).

"VILLAGE SANITATION"

(By A. M. Paras..

A bird's-eye view of Vishnu Dutt Nagar at Tripuri. In the foreground are seen the Post and Telegraph offices, in the centre the Subjects Committee Pandal and, on the right, the inquiry offices of the Congress Reception Committee. Behind is the Delegates' Camp.

Ban Asked On 'Love' Game

Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, is considering a request by Mr. Harry Day M.P., for the banning of an American game called "Love [illegible] the Duke and Duchess of Windsor and the Archbishop of Canterbury. British firms are being circulated with details of the game.

"I regard the game as an insult to the Royal Family," Mr Day told "Reynolds". "I think it should be banned in this country."

PAIRS OF LOVERS

The game consists of 200 cards, and counters are moved along an obstacle-strewn board. When two partners in the game secure a pair of well-known lovers—for example, Romeo and Juliet or Antony and Cleopatra, they score a certain number of points.

"If, however, they secure "Edward and Wallis," they win the game, unless an opponent can produce the "Archbishop of Canterbury" card. In this event the partners lose points by being sent into "exile."

DOTTIE'S REQUEST

According to the literature now being circulated, 19-year-old Dottie Davis, the inventor of the game, wrote to the Archbishop of Canterbury asking for his approval.

The Archbishop's secretary replied "regretting that she had seen fit to revive the memory of an incident relating to the British Crown which most people in this country desire to regard as past and gone."

FLASHLIGHT PHOTOS 9,000 FT. BENEATH SEA

A sensational invention has been made by a leading Munich engineer, Dr. Hofmann. He has invented a deep sea camera with which he has already conducted successful experiments in the depths of the Lake of Constance. It is shortly to be subjected to further tests 9,000ft. below the level of the Tyrrhenian Sea, between Sardinia and the Italian Mainland. Dr. Hofmann's deep sea camera has the advantage that no human being needs to accompany it into the ocean depths. It consists of a photo bulb nearly eighteen inches in diameter, weighing rather more than a hundredweight.

A girl demonstrating the 'Magic' Charka in the Congress Exhibition at Tripuri. This Charka has two spindles and the yarn is spun with both the hands.

"DON'TS" FOR BRIDES

Here are a few "don'ts" to be remembered by those who seek happy marriages, given by Mrs. Helena Normanton, barrister, in a lunch-hour address to business girls at Christ Church, Westminster:

Don't be afraid in the first place to get married.

Don't be afraid to put into marriage all that you can.

Don't ever make your husband feel that he comes second to the children.

And these things, she said, tend to break marriages:

Wide disparities of race and tastes. (Look for a partner in one's own rank in life as far as possible).

Wide disparity in age.

The modern idea of putting off having children till late in marriage or avoiding them altogether.

The wife persisting in going to work.

Mrs. Normanton criticised the movement for husbands to pay their wives wages, saying it would lower the status of the woman in marriages.—"News Chronicle."

DOCTORS IN REVOLT

The revolt of Britain's doctors against the autocratic power of the General Medical Council is more widespread than was at first thought. They have diagnosed "senile decay" in the body that holds their careers in its hands. I hear that the Medical Practitioners' Union are going to force the issue to a head in order to transfer the drastic disciplinary powers to a more reasonable and up-to-date body.

Many practitioners resent the fact that their professional lives are in the hands of a tribunal of men so aged as to make it doubtful if they are alive to modern opinion. Interpretation of the "infamous conduct" law in connection with divorce cases provides opportunities for private vengeance. And doctors feel that they must have the right of appeal against the G. M. C.'s vital pronouncements.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Cover decorative candles with a thin coating of shellac. It prevents them from bending and they burn evenly.

* * * *

When tablecloths wear thin in the center, cut up the outside into 12 or 16-inch squares and hemstitch. These make napkins that will wear for some time.

* * * *

An onion, green pepper and a tomato stewed together and put through a sieve, then strained and chilled and added to well-chilled mayonnaise in equal quantity, makes a delicious Russian dressing.

* * * *

Keep a piece of sand paper in the kitchen drawer to help you get at hard-to-open jars and bottles. Wrap the sandpaper around the cap and use it as a grip. Or, you might use a couple of rubber bands twisted around the cap for a grip.

* * *

Never boil more than 4 cups of juice for jelly in one pan. Use two pans, each holding that amount if desired. It is difficult to obtain a good jelly test when a large quantity is boiled at once

QUAKERS REJECT NATIONAL SERVICE

Quakers can take no part in preparations for war and, as this is the aim of national service, "we cannot offer to be trained for this purpose."

This decision has been reached by the Quaker executive (the "Meeting for Suffering"), and was contained in a statement read at every Quaker meeting in Great Britain, says the "News Chronicle".

The statement, after reminding Friends that their religious society has always held the brief that all men and women should give voluntary service to the community, continues:

"It is the fear of war which has stimulated the Prime Minister and his colleagues to this extension of the idea of voluntary service . . . Mr. Chamberlain tells us, 'It is a scheme to make us ready for war.' To share, therefore, in this particular scheme is to share in the preparation for war.

A CHALLENGE

'It is true that Sir John Anderson has added his belief that this preparation for war is 'one of the surest bulwarks for peace.'

"For any such belief, however, we find no warrant either in the teaching of God or the experience of man. To turn this country into a vast war machine is to turn our national life away from Christ.'

The statement, in conclusion, urges that the appeal for national service should be received "as a challenge to throw ourselves more devotedly into every form of service for the community that makes for reconciliation between man and man, class and class, nation and nation, in the sure faith that justice, understanding and good will are the only foundations of lasting peace."

ADULT EDUCATION IN GERMANY

3,000,000 Workers Under Instruction

About a thousand separate courses of instruction are provided for the instruction of the working classes in the Reich. Some 3,000,000 men in all attend these courses which are organised under the auspices of the German Labour Front, headed by Dr. Robert Ley. Two hundred and fifty schools have been erected already in the larger German towns and similar facilities are being organised in the smaller centres.

WHEN MARRIAGE IS ON THE ROCKS

(Continued from page 13)

in so far as they are concerned that divorce becomes a matter for society and the State, not otherwise.

The physiological grounds on which society normally permits divorce are incurable diseases such as leprosy, insanity, habitual crime, drunkenness. No sane person who has the civic welfare at heart can object to divorce for these reasons. To these may be added that of desertion, non-support, two evils of which women are many a time victims. But social consciousness to-day brings home to us other factors, no less insignificant and far more vital. Man is not merely a physiological creature, he is a psychological being also. Modern life has grown more varied and more complex. Man has become more sided than ever—Our emotions are being daily sharpened into subtler points.

Human organism and the human state have developed into more complicated forms. The old codes, old conventions no longer answer the present needs. Two people find themselves bound in a union which becomes daily an intolerable source of humiliation. They have been decoyed into it or landed themselves through a mistaken passion, by false signs, over-wrought imagination, designing parents, crafty relations. Whatever the causes, the result has been unfortunate.

There comes a stage when whatever sanctity there was attached to it, has turned to degradation. A rigid adherance to all old tradition helps nobody. Just as divorce is undesirable for the sake of children, it is sometimes also a necessity for their sake. Unfortunately moralists are so concerned in thinking of divorce as a punishment for sin, that they fail to see its need for the welfare of the children.

Unnatural Price

Nobody can deny that divorce where there are issues, is a great calamity. Modern psychology emphasises more and more the indispensibility of both the influences on the child. And divorce means cheating the child out of something very vital and fundamental in life. It may mean the warping of something in its nature. That is one of the main reasons why even where couples find themselves dissatisfied with each other, they make a brave effort to maintain the home intact—for the children's sake—all honour to them. But this presupposes a mutual basis for understanding arising out of a very deep sense of parental responsibility. But there are cases where such a mutual basis is missing. Life is a series of mutual recriminations and petty wars. Or if one dominates, that of endless cruelty, destruction of all that is fine, pleasant, noble. No child should be subjected to this cruel life-sentence. To save them from it becomes a primal necessity.

Of course, when there are no issues, the solution by divorce should be much simpler. But where there are, the State must step in to see that their future is assured. But this does not mean that divorce should become the sort of a public trial it is to-day. It shows scant respect for human feelings and psychological factors. It is perfectly dreadful for those who have shared many tender hours in close intimacy to have to stand up in court and denounce each other simply because they wish to terminate this alliance.

It is too big and a very unnatural price to pay to secure release from an irksome situation. In several cases where divorce is taken, there are no quarrels, no bitterness. There is a quiet dignified understanding of a certain situation. In fact some couples have become better friends once they were extricated from a tie which had ceased to be a union—all these factors are totally lost sight of by the framers of our laws. Their attitude is most unnatural and mechanical as though the humand mind were some sort of a mechanism that ran to a set formula.

A dissolution of a marriage almost always involves an emotional disturbance, sometimes a wrench, at other times a mental upheaval. Such situations ought to be dealt more delicately and with greater tact. That is why divorce by mutual consent wherever possible should be distinctly encouraged instead of tabooed as it is to-day, and all attendant fuss and publicity strictly avoided.

Double Standard

There is a fear that this would encourage divorce. But commonsense and statistical figures prove otherwise. It is just because marriage transcends mere physical contact and the momentary sex spasm and is more a union of minds and temperaments, a web woven out of close associations, enduring memories, that it presents the happy prospect of permanancy and lasting comradeship and survives many rude shocks. And that is also why divorce is the exception and never the rule.

The absence of divorce provision betrays a crude conception of sex, a want of a sense of reality, proving that society has not outgrown irrational taboos. This necessarily corrupts its general attitude towards sex. So instead of regarding sexual conduct as a means to an end under the most harmonious conditions, society places purely arbitrary values on different sexual entities.

This is invariably the beginning of the double standard of morality, where a man because he is free arbitrarily to decide, lays down that his sexual life is without moral significance but a woman's is portentous with it. India is a good example of this where we find women suffering from every social disadvantage, traditionally and legally, due mainly to this cause. A sane divorce law is, therefore, an urgent necessity in this country for our healthy social growth.

NAZI GOSPEL

"The impulse to self-preservation of oppressed peoples gives them the noblest justification for fighting with every conceivable weapon. Only recognition of this principle has produced such outstanding historical examples of peoples on this earth fighting wars of liberation against internal and external slavery. Human rights supersede State rights."—Mein Kampf (1933 edition), p. 105.

CONFIDENCE

in Indian Enterprise

Support Indian Insurance Companies

FOR FIRE ★ MARINE ★ MOTOR ACCIDENT & MISCELLANEOUS INSURANCE

Help your own Indian enterprise and let your money remain in your country. Support Indian Insurance Companies and do your duty towards your own country. Nowadays you can insure for practically anything ..... Fire, Marine Accident, Motor, Death, Illness, Theft, there are a hundred and one things for which you can insure.

Get in touch with any one of the Indian Insurance Companies listed below (all members of the Indian Insurance Companies' Association) and state your problems. Let them solve your insurance problems without any obligation.

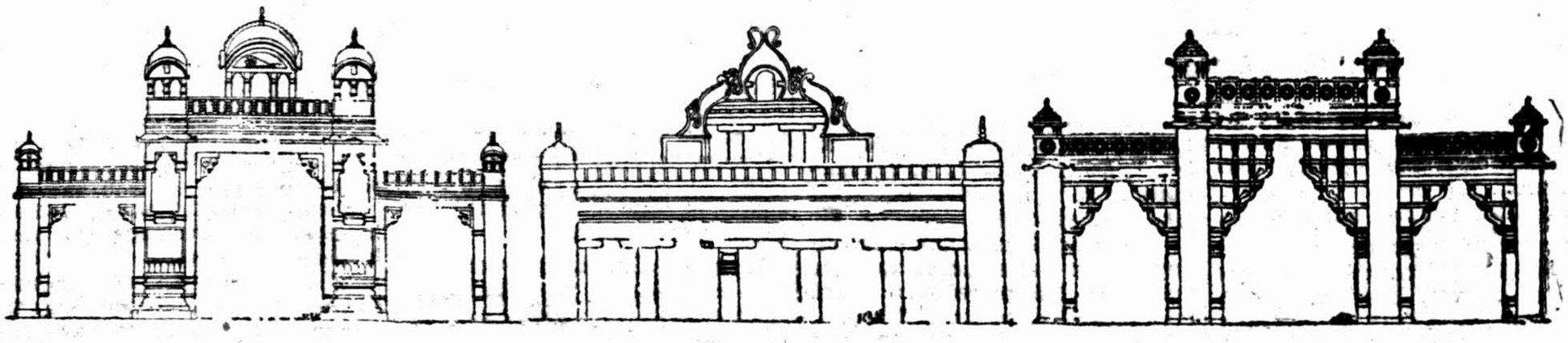
THE INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES' ASSOCIATION,

Jehangir Wadia Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

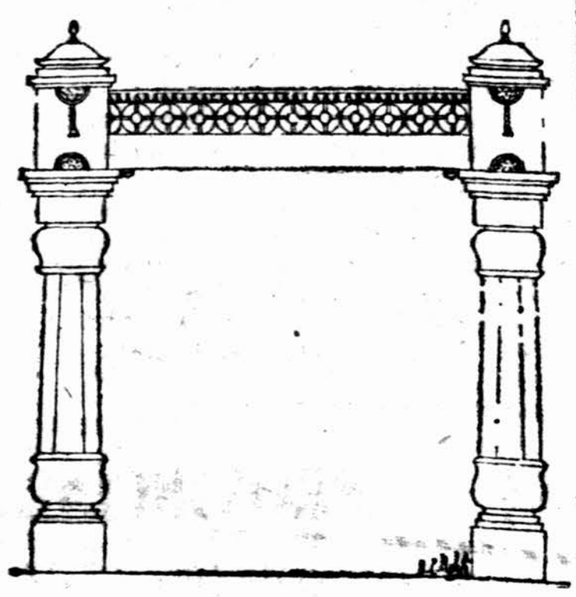
MEMBERS

(1) The Indian Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd.
(2) The New India Assurance Co., Ltd.
(3) The Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd.
(4) The Vulcan Insurance Co., Ltd.
(5) The British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.
(6) The Universal Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd.
(7) The Hukumchand Insurance Co., Ltd.
(8) The Indian Globe Insurance Co., Ltd.
(9) The Concord of India Insurance Co., Ltd.
(10) The Eastern Federal Union Insurance Co., Ltd.
(11) The National Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd.
(12) The Ruby General Insurance Co., Ltd.

ARCHITECTURAL DECORATIONS OF VISHNUDATT NAGAR

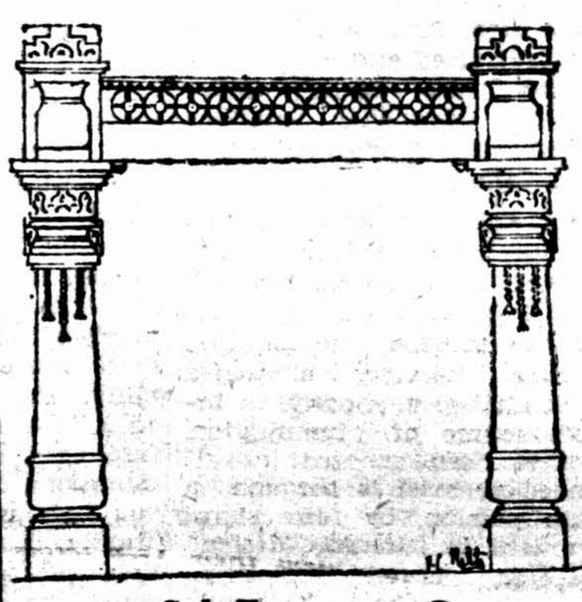


(Left to right) Main Entrance, Vishnudatt Nagar; Main Entrance, Subjects Committee Pandal; Gateway, Open Session and Exhibition.



Sub-Entrance, Open Session.

Entrance, Volunteers' Camp.



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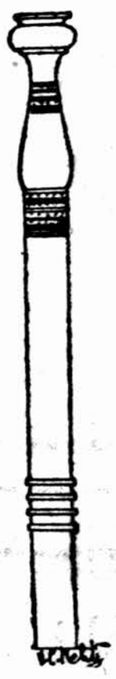
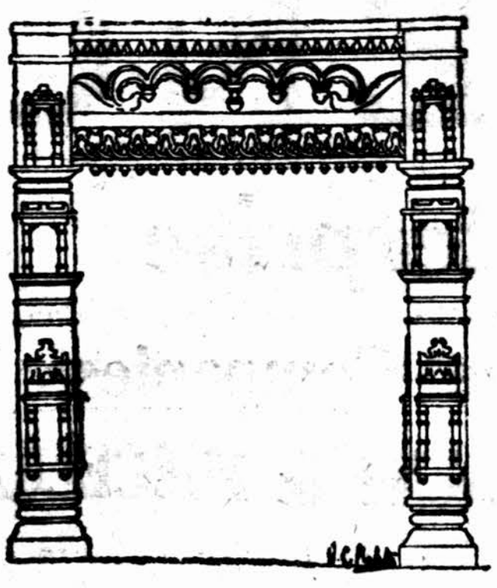
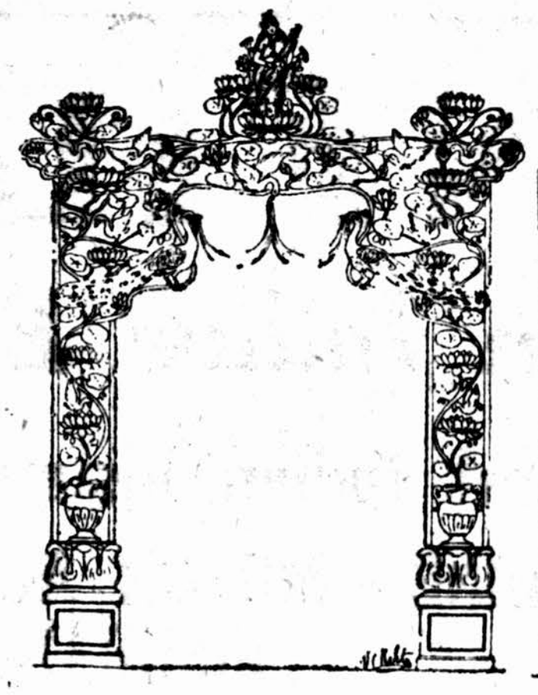


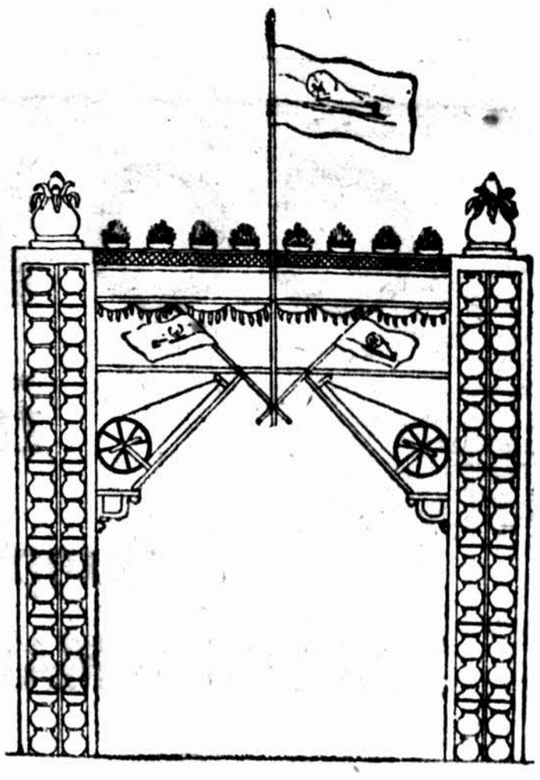
A Pandal Post.



Gateway of Delegates' Camp.



Entrance, Court of Learning.



Entrance, Lady Volunteers' Camp

(Designed by the Consulting Engineer and Architect of Tripuri Congress, Mr. V. C. Mehta).

Dangerous Belief About Alcoholic Drink

Myth About Its Protective Action Against Infection Exploded

Alcoholic drinks taken moderately will not harm the big majority of normal adults but are in no way necessary for healthy life. They may be definitely injurious for children and most persons with unstable nervous system.

These conclusions are drawn by eminent doctors who have investigated the action of alcohol on the human organism on behalf of the Medical Research Council. (Alcohol—Its Action on the Human Organism: H. M. Stationery Office. 1s).

They believe that people in general do not drink because they regard these drinks as foods, but because they like their taste and the agreeable effects. If they give any thought to the possibility of being harmed they think the immediate pleasure outweighs remote danger.

—AND THE ABSTAINER

The abstainer does not like the taste or the effects, or he thinks the remoter ills associated with alcohol, real or imaginary, justify abstention.

The popular fallacy that alcohol is a stimulant is demolished.

"The apparent stimulation", says the report, "is in the main, if not wholly, an effect of the narcotic influence of the drug which, as we have seen, dulls the drinker's perception of unpleasant conditions in himself and his surroundings, and may make him feel better, more efficient and stronger than he really is."

Statistics at present available do not suggest that because some people drink moderately their lives are shorter than those who do not drink at all.

"DANGEROUS BELIEF"

Statements frequently made that people who drink become more robust than those who do not, are untrue, state the experts.

The report refers to the more dangerous belief that alcohol has a protective action against infection.

It may have real value when taken under skilled advice but there is good evidence that alcohol taken "in excess of the strictest moderation definitely weakens the power of resistance to an infection such as influenza or pneumonia."—"News Chronicle."

A PEEP INTO HYDERABAD

(Continued from Page 11)

the various departments, and in particular the Police Department which is principally concerned with the duty of safeguarding the life, limb, liberties, reputation and prosperity of the people goes, it is mainly manned by the Mohamedans, and the few posts that were filled by the Hindus are being steadily closed to them.

There is practically no representation granted to the Hindus in the State Forces. They and the Police Department are chiefly manned either by the Arabs or by Mohamedans from Upper India.

Thus, viewed in any light and from any angle of vision, H.E.H. the Nizam's Administration cannot but be characterised as not only almost wooden and anti-diluvian in character, but also as highly tinged with religious bias. A visitor to the Nizam's Dominions cannot fail to notice the Hindus as a community completely suppressed even as regards its legitimate rights, aspirations and activities. Small wonder, therefore, if compelled by the sheer force of circumstances, it should also enter its strong protest against this policy by launching a civil resistance movement and courting imprisonment.

For several centuries past the Hindu and Mohamedan communities lived together in perfect peace, amity and goodwill. The one wholesome precaution which the previous Nizams observed was not to allow their administration to be tainted in the least by any sort or kind of preferential treatment They looked upon themselves as the guardians of the interests and sentiments of their subject-people, and as standing above and beyond all communal struggles and squabbles

The present H.E.H the Nizam ascended the throne in the month of August 1911. He holds the reputation of being a highly cultured ruler of liberal views and wide sympathies, and in consequence, he is equally deeply loved by all communities within his Dominions. What is wrong with his administration is not any vices, faults or defects on his part, but the three absurd principles which appear to govern and regulate his administration, may be against his personal wishes in that behalf.

Three Principles

The first principle seems to be to draft men from Upper India to higher posts—particularly such persons as are strongly imbued with what is styled as "the Aligarh spirit". For the last twenty years and more almost all the key-posts in the administration have been held by such persons to the great detriment of the 'mulki', i.e., local people. They come, work and go back to Upper India. Very little scope is afforded to local Mohamedan talent, unless it contains a strong dash of the so-called Aligarh spirit. It is not, therefore, surprising if the relations between the Hindu and Mohamedan communities residing within the Dominions should get increasingly strained.

The second principle is to regulate the administration more from religious point of view than from the standpoint of public weal or woe. The primary principle of all progressive and civilised administration, namely, to make it the custodian and trustee of the just rights and privileges of all those who reside within its jurisdiction, is hardly recognised and observed.

And the third principle seems to be to make determined efforts to discourage the use of the vernaculars of the Dominions and to plant Urdu in their stead with a view that it should serve as an easy avenue to Islamic culture. Urdu is the mother-tongue of merely a handful of people out of the total population of a crore and half. The vast population of the Dominions consists of people whose mother-tongue is either Telugu, Marathi or Canarese. These are also mother-tongues of even the local Mohamedans. Urdu is not better qualified than these languages to be the official language of the State. Till recently the official record used to be kept in the vernaculars. In the adjoining territories of British India vernaculars are encouraged by Universities. Mother-tongues have been recognised on all hands as the best medium for instruction. The Urdu of Hyderabad, which is highly Arabicised and Persianised, cannot be a fitting substitute for the mother-tongue as the medium of instruction. Yet, curiously enough, it is foisted on all from the primary upto the University education to the great detriment of the vernaculars.

The people are given not even an iota of political rights. The so-called Legislative Council is a veritable travesty of a representative body.

Newspapers and journals, excepting those which extol the virtues of the administration, are banned. Permission is scarcely granted for the publication of journals holding independent views or for the establishment of printing presses. Greater encouragement is given to the publication of literature in Arabic, Persian and Urdu languages than in other languages. During the Fasli year 1345, 618 books were published. Classified according to languages they were as: Arabic 11; Persian 6; Urdu 457; Urdu and Arabic 8; Urdu and Telugu 1; English 13; English and Hindi 2; English and Arabic 1; Telugu 74; Marathi 25; Sanskrit 5; Hindi 2; Marwari 3; and Canarese 10.

The civic rights are an unknown quantity in Hyderabad State. The permission of the authorities is required even in the case of an ordinary religious sermon or congregation.

Urgent Reforms

The reforms, which the people are in immediate need of, are as hereunder:—

(1) To stop the influx of Upper India men of the so-called Aligarh stamp, and to encourage the growth and competence of the 'mulkis'.

(2) To impart education through the medium of the mother-tongue as far as possible; and where it is not practicable, to impart it through the medium of English and thus bring the State on a par with British India.

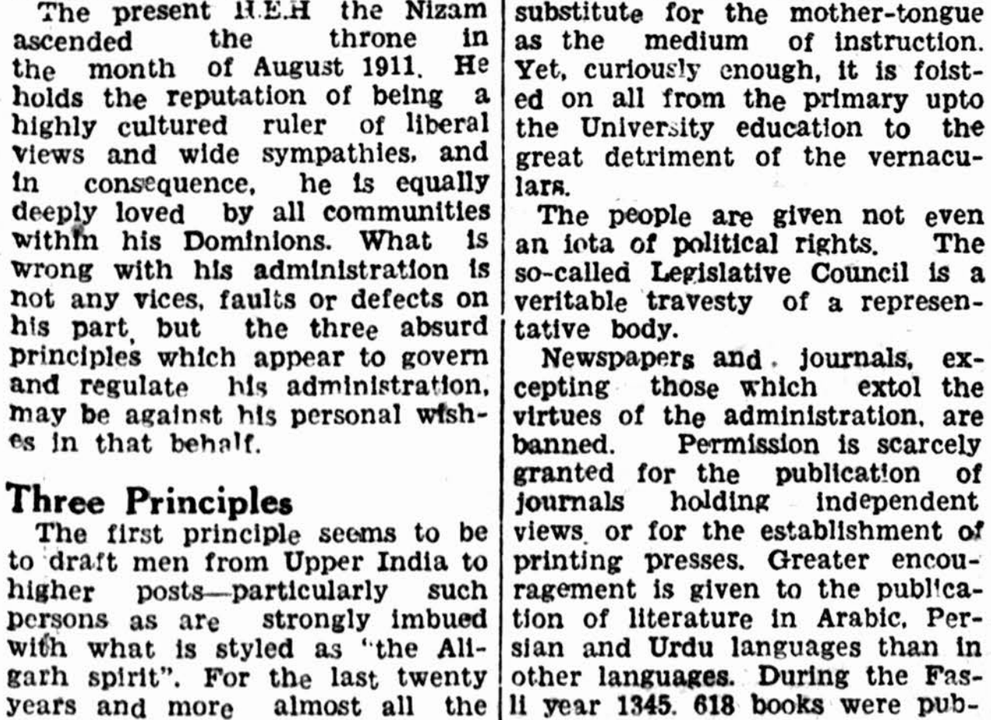
(3) To put a stop to differential treatment which is meted out to the Hindus even in matters social and religious, and not to place any obstacles in the way of their social and religious evolutions and elevation.

(4) To throw open the several posts in the administration to all irrespective of any considerations of caste, colour or creed, and in due proportion to their population and vested interests; and

(5) To bring into existence a truly representative body where the different classes, communities and interests will have the fullest scope to ventilate their views and to mould the Governmental policy.

If these reforms are speedily conceded to the subjects, the State may be said to have prepared itself to march further on the path of progress, prosperity and harmony. It is in the interests of not only the Hindus but even of the 'mulki' Mohamedans themselves to press for the above reforms, so that if and when this State joins the Scheme of Federation, its representatives in the Federal Legislatures may be fitted to render good account of themselves, not from the narrow, parochial or sectional point of view, but from the standpoint of broad, national interests.

For, after all is said and done, no one can get over the fact that India is the motherland of all the communities inhabiting it, and it is their sacred duty so to advance her as to enable her to claim its rightful place in the comity of free and progressive nations.



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Mima's Aunt

(Continued from Page 12)

changing confidences with all the naive frankness of childhood, I soon learnt from my little companion her aunt's reasons for keeping her away from other children of the neighbourhood.

"My aunt says she can't bear me out of her sight even for a moment," Mima confided to me after our first meeting. "She loves me more than any one else," the girl added quickly as though in defence of the eccentricity of her elderly relation.

At that time it all seemed senseless, even cruel but with the passage of years I began to understand her aunt's reasons for keeping the girl strictly to herself.

Meantime Mima had everything that the childish caprice of a little girl could desire. There was nothing that was denied to her. Frequently through the tiny aperture in the wall, Mima showed me her toys. One day it would be a new doll, another time a set of pots and pans. Each day she would pass me something or other to eat, almond groundnuts, sweetened cocoanut.

Then one day, as we were talking to one another, Mima suddenly gave a stifled cry.

"It's quite alright, my child don't be scared," I heard someone addressing Mima. It was her aunt. "Would you not like to come into the house sometimes to play with Mima?" said a kindly voice to me as I stood wondering if our game was up.

I could hardly believe my ears and craning my neck to get a glimpse of Mima's aunt, I stammered acceptance of her invitation.

After that day I became a frequent visitor of the quaint house next door.

When I was first led into its sombre apartments a sense of insufferable gloom filled my young spirits. A singular air of mystery pervaded its interior. Its dark walls frescoed with gruesome pictures of the fierce Kali heightened the obscurity and depression of the atmosphere.

I often dreamt of the neighbour's house. In my wakeful hours it haunted me. Through the shadows of the night our elderly neighbour's face would rise before me with all its characteristic singularities. Thin, almost to the point of being cadaverous; large luminous eyes which sometimes had a faraway look in them; small mouth which always remained tightly closed even when she smiled; a short nose slightly inclined to be crooked, an insignificant chin suggestive of a want of moral energy; soft greyish web-like hair tied so tightly into a knot that there had been left a small patch of baldness on the crown of her head. The assemble of her remarkable features and the frequent change of expression they conveyed, left a lasting impression on my mind. The ghastly pallor of her thin lips, the strange light of her luminous eyes startled me when I first saw her. Her small receding forehead bore a vertical line, which crossed the large tattooed mark between her profuse eye-brows.

She always wore white borderless sarees reaching right up to her ankles. She moved about the room very softly and slowly. Her voice at times sounded so tremulous that it was hardly audible. Even when she was emphatic in expressing her ideas, it rose barely above a whisper. She articulated each word so gently and yet so clearly that the person she addressed, even though far from being convinced, would be averse to contradict her. Impatience was beyond the pale of her character.

During the major portion of the day Mima's aunt used to be busy with her sewing. Sometimes even in the stillness of the night the whir of the sewing machine continued. She turned out dozens and dozens of garments which she distributed freely amongst the orphans of the village.

Every afternoon Mima and I fed the pigeons. Once or twice a week we had a doll's wedding and made a little dinner in her tiny cooking pots on an improvised stove. In everyone of our childish pastimes Mima's aunt took an active interest and freely entered into the spirit of our merriment. She rarely absented herself when I visited Mima so that we were never left together alone. On days when the lady visited the orphanage Mima was left in charge of a teacher. On those occasions I did not see the girl. Everytime I invited Mima to our house, her aunt shook her head with singular gravity, implying that her niece was not to have any more companions besides myself. And Mima, content to have me as her sole comrade, never ventured to press the point.

Thus, Mima knew nothing of the attractions of the opposite sex until nature asserted herself.

At sixteen, I was engaged to a playmate of my childhood. On the day I was to be officially affianced I invited Mima to our house.

The invitation was declined more emphatically than ever.

"Aunty, let me go just once!" the girl implored.

In reply, Mima's aunt pressed her lips tightly and shook her head.

Presently as Mima left us for a few minutes her aunt said to me softly.

(Continued on page 58)

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ART AND MASS EDUCATION

(Continued From Page 17)

tive drawing will more than fill the omission, for it is an international language understood by all who can see.

We are at the beginning of a new renaissance, finding most suitable ways and means to evolve a scheme consistent with the vital present-day needs of the people. I might also add that the mistakes of the past which are so morbidly expressed by the millions of unemployed the world over, are surely sufficient to prove that education so far has not borne the right fruit.

Although I am more directly concerned in art matters, I do, however, see a striking similarity as betwen what has occurred in art education of past years, and what has been happening regarding the general education of the masses.

Special Aptitude

Just as the art education of the past fifty years has produced an army of hungry painters and sculptors, similarly, bookish education has produced that vast army of hungry theoretical individuals who cannot be fitted into the scheme of modern life. Economically the artist has suffered and has been at the mercy of the whims and fancies of people who occasionally patronised them. Artists, for many years, have been encouraged to execute works of no utilitarian value, works which might find a place in a museum or gallery.

That kind of art education has produced, the world over, thousands of hungry aesthetic souls trying to find rich customers to buy their works; the irony of the situation is that the very people they relied upon, as a picture-buying public, have practically deserted them, and wealth has been diverted into other spheres less spiritual, less cultural, but perhaps more materially satisfying.

I am always proud to say that the Bombay School of Art has over 650 students on its roll, but many people ask me as to what happens to them after they leave, and how are they absorbed in daily life. I am prouder still when I can say that these talented young Indian artists are now beginning to branch out into the many artistic occupations which have recently been opened out to them.

Out of 650 art students, it would be absurd to say, or even to hope, that all of them are the great Indian artists of the future. Artistic genius will always be a rare quality, but it can be safely assumed that every student who enters a school of art, has a liking for some form of art. I, therefore, fully realise that my duty to those students is to guide them according to the particular degree of artistic ability they may individually possess. I mention these points as they may have bearing upon similar problems which educationalists have to face. As I see it, the educational system of the past has failed by reason of the fact that we have been trying to teach all and sundry the same subjects, irrespective of individual ability; in short, we have been trying to fill a round hole with a square peg. Such a policy has resulted in mass unemployment.

Aims Of Education

We must organise our education in some way in relation to the crying needs of the time. I, therefore, say that the general masses must be taught at least a craft as a means to a livelihood; surely that consideration comes first. Whilst we are teaching a craft, let it be good, and well-done, and let it be beautiful. Beauty, like good manners does not cost more, and moreover beauty in every-day things makes us happier.

The most sperficial survey of the history of our educational system will reveal the uselessness of many things which are taught to the average boy or girl. It is the case with all of us in our daily life. The poorest life, the richest life, the country or town life if it is to be lived in a proper and whole-some manner, has to be lived with the full recognition of modern conditions. Now you see, if that is true, every one of us has a great responsibility cast upon us when we talk of education.

To put the matter briefly we should see that education should teach us how to think, how to observe the beauty of the world, how to use our eyes, hands, and brain simultaneously, how to exercise our body and finally, but not by any means least, to be good and useful citizens.

Art through mass education should become more and more the art of the people The basis of life in India is being broadened, and any system of education which does not develop the faculty in every citizen to appreciate the beautiful and to combine beauty with utility in his crafts and work, should be considered defective and incomplete. The aims of general education and of art are not divergent. They both seek ultimately the same ideal and the need for harmonising the earliest stages is most vital.

Just as the spread of democratic institutions brings power in the hands of the masses through their vote, likewise the power to appreciate and create the beautiful and useful, should through well directed methods of education bring to them the still greater uplifting influences through joy, beauty, and practical utility of art in everyday life.

Speaking as one, in charge of the training of art students, I can definitely say that the Bombay School of Art can play its part and make its contribution in co-operation with the ideals educationalists in general have to offer.

Mr. R. M. Pendse, F.R.T.I.M.R.S. (Lon). A. M. I. R. E. (U.S.A.), claims to be the first Indian who has beaten the world telegraphic sending speed record, by sending on the 22nd Feb. 1939, 173 letters i.e., 34.6 words in one minute at the Radio Electric Institute, Bombay. This speed and time was recorded by Mr. D. H. Marathe, L.E.E.Gr.I.E.E. (Lon.) Principal, and Mr. D. H. Marathe, M.A.M.R.S.T. (Lon.) Superintendent of Instructions. Radio Electric Institute, Bombay. Previous world record stood 33 words i. e., 165 letters. Mr. R. M Pendse wins by 1.6 words or 8 letters.

ODD SPOTS

AN ICE AGE DWELLING

Near Settle, Yorkshire, is one of the most interesting caves in Great Britain. It is called the Victoria Cave, from having been discovered on the Coronation Day of Queen Victoria in 1838.

It is surmised that this cave was in more or less regular use as a place of refuge in Roman days, for Roman coins, ornaments and implements of bronze were found in it.

But more remarkable still was the discovery of a human bone, a portion of an unusually clumsy fibula. This bone lay in a deposit which was covered by a bed of stiff glacial mud containing ice-scratched boulders. From this fact it has been concluded that the cave was inhabited during the last interglacial period, when Britain was joined to Europe across the North Sea, when glaciers lay in British uplands and mountain valleys and Arctic mamalia occupied the land in the days before the hippopotamus came.

The cave is thus one of the most interesting in the world, but it is by no means the largest. It consists of three large ill-defined chambers, which at the time of discovery were filled almost to the roof with debris. It was as the result of this being cleared away that the discoveries were made, and it is supposed that the cave was in constant use during the troublous times in Britain at the close of the 4th century.

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Mima's Aunt

(Continued from Page 56.)

"Please, don't ever talk about marriage and young men to Mima. She is still a child."

"She isn't so young. Some day she must get married," I stammered.

"Why need she ever get married? She has everything she. . ." and Mima's aunt broke off before finishing her sentence.

"At least I don't want to hasten the event," she resumed presently, in an explanatory vein as I stared at her dubiously.

"In that case, isn't it best that she knows what would be expected of her as a wife?" I ventured somewhat shyly.

"That'll all come in time. Probably she may never have to live as a wife."

Taken aback by her last remark, I stared at my hostess, half wondering if she intended enforcing spinsterhood on her niece.

"In our family, marriage has been only a form," she continued softly, "most of us became widows before we had lived as wives. We might just as well have not been married at all. Who knows that Mima too does not share the same fate! Besides. . ."

Here she broke off abruptly as Mima entered the room.

Soon after our wedding, my husband had to go away to finish his studies, but I remained in my father's house.

One day, when Mima's aunt had gone to the Orphanage, we spent a couple of hours together. With ecstatic agitation of a bride, I described to my companion the joys of married life.

"I wish you too would get married," I said to Mima and spoke of my cousin. He lives at his farm not far from Poona.

Mima's face beamed. A rosy tinge mounted to her cheeks; her large black eyes glistened as she listened to me silently.

"I have often teased him about you and he wants to meet you," I whispered.

She remained speechless, her well developed breasts rising and falling with the first consciousness of sex as though in response to the bloom of youth.

"Where is he?" she quivered.

In a few minutes I fetched my cousin, a tall lanky youth with a smiling face.

The following day one of the orphans having met with an accident, Mima's aunt absented herself again for several hours. It seemed as though Destiny had a hand in arranging the tide of events.

"You know Auntie was asking me all sorts of questions last night," Mima informed me the following day.

I sensed trouble.

"As I evaded answering her questions," Mima added, "she came and sat on my bed and told me very seriously that she was going to arrange my marriage with a nice young fellow. She said, he was slightly lame and poor, but would always live with us. That I shall never have to leave this house." "You are all I have in this world and I want you as long as I live," Mima quoted her aunt's words.

I asked her if she had not spoken to her aunt about my cousin.

No, she had not. She was afraid.

Just then, we heard a step in the vicinity of the pigeon house and the wasp-like form of Mima's aunt rose above the shrubs.

I asked if I might see her for a few minutes.

Mima's aunt nodded assent. I entered her gate.

We all three sat under the shade of a bakul tree in my neighbour's garden. Mima's aunt listened silently as I placed before her my cousin's proposal of marriage.

Before I had finished talking, Mima's aunt said in a low succinct voice:

"My Mima shall not leave me even for a Prince. Will you, child?" And she encircled the girl's waist with her arms.

"It'll certainly be painful to leave you, Aunty, but. . ." the girl murmured shyly.

"There! I knew it;" interrupted my hostess.

"But I like him and he too likes me," Mima stammered, then added breathlessly, "if you'd only consent to our marriage."

For a moment Mima's aunt closed her eyes; her arms fell to her side, she heaved a deep sigh. Then, without a word she rose and went into the house as silently as she had appeared a little while ago.

After that we said no more.

A week later my cousin married Mima and took her away with him.

The old lady remained perfectly passive.

Mima wrote to her aunt from time to time, but never received a reply.

In the beginning, Mima's aunt visited the Orphanage daily. I saw little of her.

After a time she was not seen even at the Orphanage.

Two years after her marriage, Mima's husband died of an accident, leaving her with a large debt.

Her aunt being her only relation, Mima returned to her old home. I accompanied her.

The front gate which now presented a mouldy appearance was closed just as in the old days. The massive gong hanging from a branch of an old banyan tree inside the gate was brown with rust.

Mima swung it timidly. For a long time there was no response. So, I gave it another jerk. This time, however, more in response to the echo of the first rather than the second clang, a shabby looking woman opened the gate and peered at us suspiciously. Undoubtedly she was a recent acquisition.

In response to our inquiry if her mistress was at home, the servant made a dubious gesture and whispered to us to follow her silently as she led the way into the house.

When we crossed the sombre courtyard, a queer feeling of sudden depression assailed me.

Mima too, seemed affected by the oppressive atmosphere that hung in the air. Drawing the end of her white sari well over her shoulder, she walked close to me. From the corner of my eyes, I tried to catch her glance. Her mind seemed to wander far away, probably dwelling on the fatal accident which had resulted in her husband's death.

Presently, we entered an apartment which in the old days used to be encumbered with sewing material but was now almost empty. Layers of dust had gathered in every corner, while masses of cob-webs hung from the high ceiling. The massive old fashioned swing which used to be the only attraction of the room, had disappeared. In its place was stretched a thick mattress on which dirty pillows lay helter-skelter. An air of general neglect, of complete disorder, pervaded everywhere.

Seated on a window sill, sat some one looking out on a narrow blind valley enclosed by a dead wall.

A cry of horror was about to escape our lips as we recognised Mima's aunt, but we restrained ourselves in time as the servant made us a warning gesture.

Astounded by the complete transformation in Mima's aunt, we remained breathless for a few seconds.

From time to time her head dropped; her lips tremulous as though she was chanting a sacred mentra. Yet, she was awake

Her figure which was once so slim and wiry had now a certain ungainly flabbiness about it. Her hair turned completely grey, bristled over her head in all directions. Unnerved, Mima clung to me for support. And although greatly shocked myself, I had sufficient presence to keep quiet.

I took a deep breath and cleared my throat, partly to attract the old lady's attention.

But she remained perfectly undisturbed. We moved nearer and called her. She turned to us. Mima approached with stretched arms and bent closely on her aunt's shoulder as in the old days. But the old lady went on chanting in a low drone as though completely unaware of our presence.

Presently, she turned round staring rigidly in front of her. She did not seem to see us.

As Mima called her again, her aunt rose suddenly, jabbering with a singular rapidity as though she had learnt the words by heart.

"Come to see my little Mima? She's playing with her pigeons. There! Can't you hear her voice? Want to see her children? Had a doll's wedding yesterday. Come, see the bride and bridegroom," and she moved towards the adjoining room.

A host of mingled memories rushed to my mind as we followed her. Here, Mima and I had spent many an hour of childish merriment. The room was exactly as in the old days except that many more dolls and bibelots had been added to the collection.

"See the bride and bridegroom," Mima's aunt said in a low jerky voice, pointing to a couple of dolls placed one facing the other in the centre of a floral rectangular arrangement as in a real wedding—and the day after her pigeons' wedding. Wedding—wedding—wedding," Mima's aunt babbled quickly, indistinctly, rapidly, the rambling words trailing away like an echo of some half forgotten dream. For a moment she stood repeating a part of a Sanskrit verse which although not quite pertinent to the subject, had some bearing on Mima's choice of her husband.

"Schch! She is calling me. My darling child. She is with the pigeons," Mima's aunt burst out again, suddenly breaking off from the middle of the verse.

And without looking at us she dashed out of the room.

We followed her. In a few seconds she had hastened down the stairs, mumbling in a strange, uncanny manner.

"I'm coming, darling, I'm coming."

Stupefied, trembling, Mima and I remained on the top landing, staring at the flabby figure, vanishing as mysteriously as a shadow of a spectre.

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The Future Of Indian States

Will Our Princes Follow The Example Of Japanese Noblemen?

(By Dr. SUMANT MEHTA).

Just twelve months ago, at Haripura, the people of the States and their active sympathisers were having the horrible and heart-breaking experience of listening to the speeches of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on the attitude of the Congress towards the problem of the Indian States. Since then the kaleidoscope has shifted and the whole outlook is changed. Speaking about the struggle in the Indian States, Gandhiji told a Press correspondent: "The struggle for liberty, wherever it takes place, is the struggle for all India. Whenever the Congress thinks it can usefully intervene, it must intervene." So, the theory that the States were as independent as Afghanistan and Portuguese India is exploded sky-high.

For the official Congress year of 1939-'40 the problem of problems is the Indian States. Federation which loomed so large in the horizon right upto the end of January, 1939, or shall we say, right upto the election of Subhas Bose for a second term of Presidentship now sinks into comparative insignificance. The Princes are at the end of their wits. Some of them, like the Maharaja of Bikaner wish to preserve their autocracy and will, therefore, suppress the popular movements with a rod of iron. Some have already adopted the policy of meeting the people, either half-way or quarter-way. The petty State of Aundh has decided to give powers to the people cheerfully. But on the whole, there is going to be a severe tug-of-war, much suffering, much mud-slinging, struggles and shootings.

Our Ideology

What is it exactly that the people of the Indian States want? Is it merely the introduction of the 'Rule of Law' and the grant of the fundamental rights of the people? Will the people be satisfied if the land tax is reduced by half and all the other vexatious small taxes are withdrawn? Would the people rest content if the State Treasury and the Private Purse of the Prince is strictly separated, and the Prince honestly takes no more than 5 per cent. of the annual income? Supposing a Prince does not spend all his time in playing polo or in shikar, in wild drinking and immorality and presents himself twice a day in Durbar like the Hindu and Moghul Princes of yore and starts listening to the grievances of the people and issuing immediate orders for redress, will that sort of parental and benevolent autocracy satisfy us? Not in the least. What the eight crores of people living in the States want is powers of self-government, Swaraj in the fullest sense of the word, Swaraj in the villages and in the towns, entire powers of conducting their own government, and of deciding their foreign policy, viz: the relations of that State with the Indian Federal Government. By 'Federal Government' I of course, do not mean the wily scheme framed by the British Government, but the form of government which will be evolved by the deliberations of the Indian people either through the constituent assembly or otherwise.

Spirit Of Times

In that case what happens to the Princes? How do they figure in the picture? Or are they simply wiped off the canvass?

The people of the States may decide to amalgamate with the adjoining people of India in case their States are very small and if they have linguistic and cultural affinities with their neighbours. In this way I should think that 500 out of the 562 States would disappear, the Prince will become a zamindar who can, if he desires, play quite an important part in

Dr. Sumant Mehta.

Provincial or even in the All-India Government. There is nothing to prevent a Maharaja—now no longer a Maharaja, but a zamindar-citizen—from becoming the Premier or Speaker of a Provincial or Indian legislature. Or he may retire on his property and go to sleep.

In 1870 when the American men-of-war thundered their guns in the port of Yokohama and the Japanese people decided to wake up, they found that the country was ruled by hundreds of chieftains and the imperial power was exercised by the Chief Minister or the Shogun (the Peshwa). Unity of administrative authority was absolutely essential. Therefore, the Shogun resigned, the lords gave up their powers willingly and the Emperor who had been forgotten and forsaken was unearthed. Thus came into power the administration of the well-known Emperor Meiji, who with his remarkable group of self-sacrificing lords created the New Japanese Nation. Now the question arises as to whether there will be any Indian Princes who will sacrifice themselves in order to create one strong unified Government in India. My reply is in a decided affirmative. During our national struggle for Independence we have produced thousands of men and women who have sacrificed their domestic happiness, their means of living, their lands, houses and property, who have been lightly or severely injured and who have lost their lives. I, for my part, am not willing to believe that the "Spirit of the Times" will not influence a majority of these princes and induce them to fall in line with the rest of the population. May be, that I am hoping against hope, but I do sincerely hope that there will be a change of heart amongst them, there also will be a moral pressure brought upon them by their politically conscious relatives and friends. Remember also that quite a large number of these so-called Princes are extremely petty chiefs and I point out for the hundredth time that there is one "Prince," whose annual income is Rs. 70!

Not A Utopia

At the same time we must take note of large homogeneous States like Kashmir, Mysore, Hyderabad, Travancore, etc., which may continue to exist for a number of years. For these States a federal form of government is absolutely essential. The people of these States must evolve a system of government in which the Prince retains the final authority as is exercised to-day by the Governor of a Province. He will, therefore, exercise more authority than the constitutional king of England. All the same, the power of the purse will remain in the hands of the people and, therefore, if there is a conflict between them and the Prince, the people have more than a fair chance of winning.

May be that all this sounds Utopian to-day. We hear of princely 'goondaism' from the North, South, East and West, there is a a one-sided violent conflict on a hundred fronts, the future seems dark and gloomy, possibly the conditions will worsen and the repression will be severer but the future is certain—unless something cataclysmic takes place, say, for example, the European war. The people of the States, like the proverbial worm, much repressed and harassed by the Princes, have at last turned and the world will see a transformation greater than the awakening of the adjoining India, greater, simply because these Riyasati people were slaves of slaves.

CONGRESS AND THE STATES

(Continued From Page 7.)

increasing and more direct support to the States peoples than has been possible for it in the past.

The Peasants And Workers

Last, but not the least is the expected fillip that the peasant's and workers' movement is bound to receive from the new cabinet. Peasants' and workers' organisations have so far been treated by the Congress with some suspicion. Labour organisations in Bombay and Kisan Sabhas in Behar strongly feel that they do not get justice from the Congress officials. This must cease, Peasants and Workers shall now have adequate share in running the Congress and in the framing of its policy. The Congress shall now advance from step to step with the united forces of all the revolutionary elements in the country that formerly stood outside it or when it was regarded as a nuisance.

THE NATION'S HOSTS

(Continued From Page 5)

MAULANA CHIRAGUDDIN

(Vice-President, Reception Committee)

He is one of the ardent Muslim workers who have been loyal to the Congress since he joined it in 1920. He is very social, unpretentious and hard working man with a great following. He belongs to the family of the Muslim Hakims who had migrated into the Central Provinces from the Punjab and settled at Saugor. Despite the coercion of some of his co-religionists he remains true to his doctrines. He is a great asset to the Congress in Mahakoshal and is one of the vice-presidents of the Provincial Congress Committee. He also courted imprisonment during the C. D. Movement.

PUNDIT SHAMBHU DAYAL MISHRA, M.L.A.

(Vice-President, Reception Committee)

Mr. Mishra is one of the tried and trusted workers of whom any province can be proud of. He is a leading advocate at Hoshangabad. He suspended his practice during the C. D. Movement and courted imprisonment, resigned Government service and took the vow of public service. He is a good constitutionalist with leanings towards the Leftists. He resigned from the Central Assembly in 1931 and was re-elected in 1937.

He was elected to the Central Assembly along with Seth Govind Das. In the Central Assembly the Arya Marriage Act stands to his credit. He is an Arya Samajist and there are some substantial things to his credit in that cause. It was his efforts that brought for the C. P. Arya Pratinidhi Sabha property worth Rs. 4,00,000 for female education in Chhattisgarh.

The spirit of service has been in him from boyhood. After passing his B.Sc. and Law he did not at once begin his practice but gave about two years to the Gurukul Academy at Hardwar He worked as Honorary Professor of Physics and Mathematics. While there he studied Sanskrit and by his devoted application and his direct method of study he could speak in Sanskrit in about three months.

MAHANT LAXMINARAIN DAS, M. L. A.

(Secretary, Reception Committee)

Unlike the members of the princely order to which he has the honour to belong, Mahant Laxminarain Das has discarded all luxuries of life and decided to serve the National organisation with all sincerity. He was born in 1901 and was installed to the Mahantship after the death of his Guru Mahant Beharidas. He is the Mahant of Jetusao Temple. In the year 1908 he was elected member to the Raipur Municipality which he continued to serve till 1937, when he was elected to the Provincial Assembly. He has been member of the Local Board for the fifteen years. At present he is the Chairman of the District Council also The Mahant is a born patriot with a record of service to his credit. He is unpretentious and unassuming and a silent worker. He is an institution in himself. He is a very sincere organiser and is a right hand man of Premier Pundit Ravi Shanker Shukla.

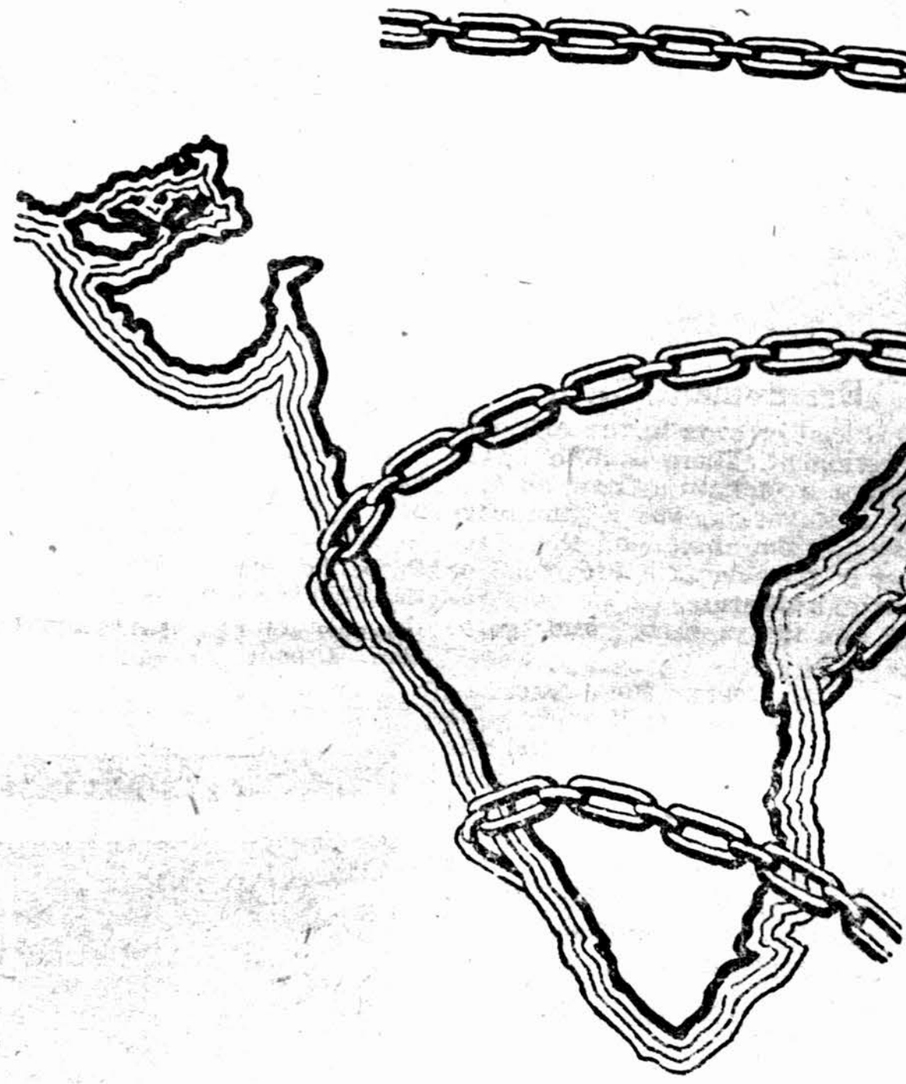
He had plunged into politics in 1923 and was sentenced to Jail in 1930. He was again incarcerated twice in 1932 and was awarded punishment of 6 months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 1,000.

SETH SHEODAS DAGA, M. L. A.

Seth Sheodas Daga was educated at Raipur and was later on appointed as an honorary Magistrate at Arang, which post he resigned in 1921 during the Non-co-operation Movement. He took an active part in the C. D. Movement of 1930 and was gaoled for one year. While he was in Jail he lost his father and one of his daughters. He was elected to the then C. P. Council in 1923 on the Swarajya Ticket and again in 1926 on Congress Ticket. He was elected to the Central Assembly on Congress Ticket from the Land Holders constituency in 1935.

PUNDIT BADRINATH DUBE

Despite his being three score and six years old Pundit Badrinath Dube, the Chairman of the District Congress Committee, Jubbulpore, Secretary of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee and a Vice-President of the Tripuri Congress Reception Committee, is as strong and active as a youth of thirty can be. In the prime of his youth he had been in the Government service in Police department, which he resigned during the C. D. Movement. He took an active part both in non-co-operation movement and the flag agitation movement in 1921. Since then he remained loyal to the Congress and is a towering pillar of strength to it. He has sacrificed what he had for the cause which is so dear to him. He had been a source of terror to the bureaucracy during the non-co-operation and C. D. Movement, and it was mainly due to his efforts that the torch was kept burning during the period when the repression was at its height. He was thrice incarcerated and heavily fined.



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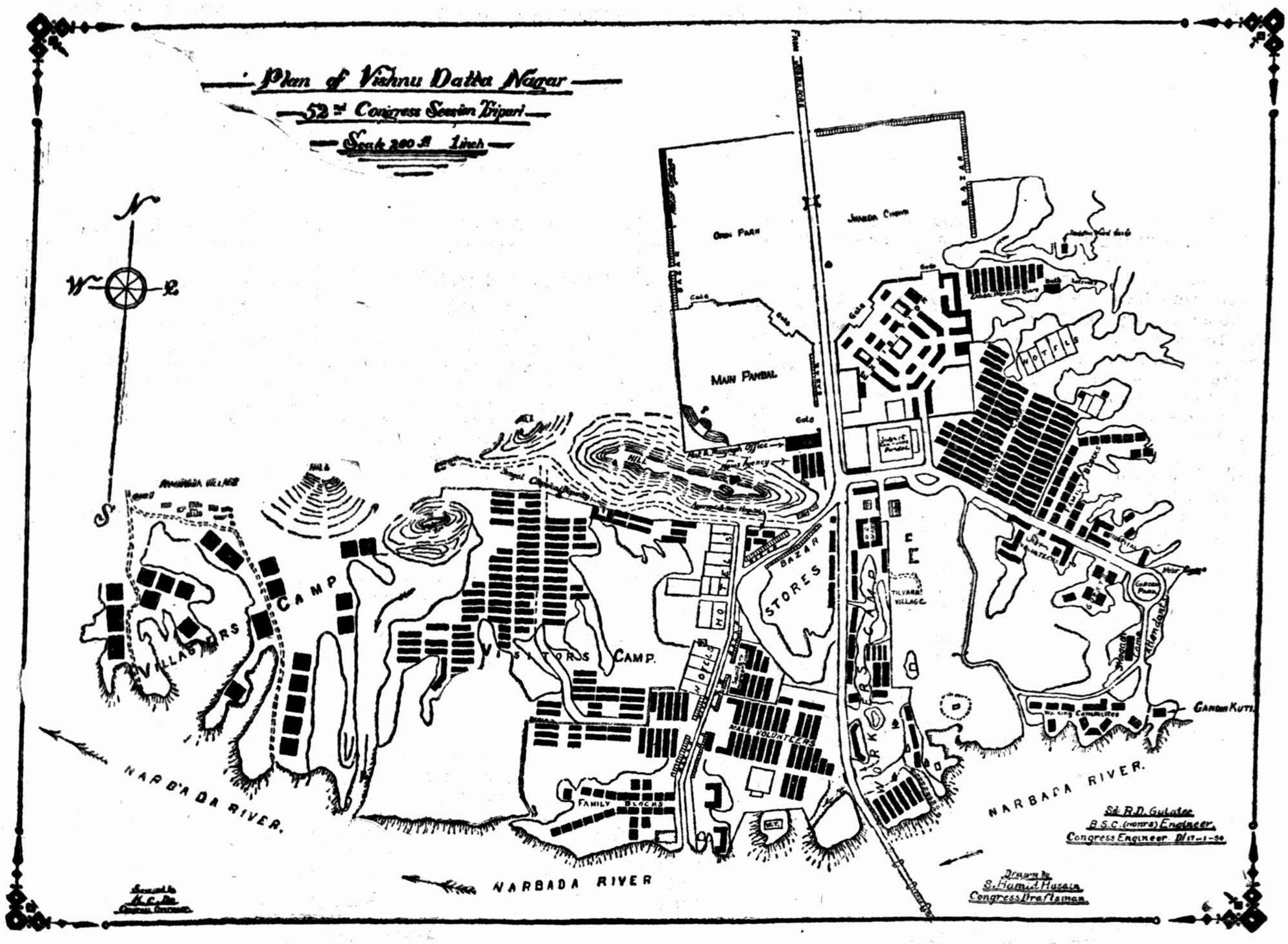

PLAN OF VISHNU DATT NAGAR, where the 52nd Session of the Indian National Congress is being held.

Fight Federation From Inside Federal Assembly

(By S. SATYAMURTI M.L.A)

It is difficult to write about the issues which will come before the Tripuri Congress, because of the somewhat difficult and delicate situation created by the election to the Presidentship of the Congress. I will not go into the controversial topics of the hour. I have great faith in my country and her destiny and in the Indian National Congress as the sole instrument for achieving that destiny. I have great faith in my country and her destiny and in the Indian National Congress as the sole instrument for achieving that destiny. I shall therefore not take a pessimistic view.

The question which is likely to loom large before the Tripuri Congress is the question of the proposed Federation under the Government of India Act. 1935 and the way by which that imposition should be resisted by the Congress. Let there be no mistake or misunderstanding about it. Inside the Congress itself, there is no distinction between the so-called Right wing and the Left wing on the question of united, strong and unrelenting opposition to this Federation, and let me add, as one who has been misunderstood in this matter that my suggestions were intended merely tentatively as suggestions made on my own responsibility for consideration by Great Britain and by the Indian National Congrses. So far as I have seen, the British Government and the Government of India show no signs of realising the strength of the opposition to Federation in the country. Therefore my suggestions are purely academic and need not alarm anybody inside or outside the Congress.

Teachnique Of Opposition

Regarding the technique of opposing this Federation one thing has been put forward at Bengal Provincial Conference that we should give six months ultimatum to the Government. If they do not yield at the end of six months or earlier to our demand, of a Constituent Assembly should be convened to frame a Swaraj constitution on the basis of complete independence and we should start some movement in order to achieve our object. I frankly admit I am not enthusiastic about this suggestion, for the simple reason that the next fight we start must be started in such circumstances that it shall be the last fight for Purna Swaraj for India.

I personally feel that the most immediate and urgent task before the Congress is to get Congress governments or at least Congress coalition governments in all the provinces, including the Punjab and Bengal. If we get all the 11 provinces under Congress control then I claim, as I have always claimed, that this Federation will never be imposed upon us. I therefore plead with my fellow countrymen to attend to this work in Bengal and in the Punjab.

Next Step

Then the next programme is that we must make the Congress ministries the instrument of strengthening and unifying the nation in the various provinces. I am very keen on getting separate electorates replaced by general electorates. There are two ways of approaching this question—All-India and the provincial way. I am in favour of the latter. I personally believe that if earnest endeavours are made by all leaders of the Congress in co-operation with the leaders of minority communities, we can get joint electorates in almost every province without much trouble, except perhaps in the Punjab, and once we get them in a majority of the provinces, other provinces will have to fall into line.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi

Opposition From Within

If once we get Congress governments in all the provinces and we get joint electorates, I think we can then face the future with absolute confidence and hope. I also want my countrymen to rejoice at the fact, if I may say so, thanks to the opposition of the Indian National Congress, that Federation is still safe in the hands of Sircar's astrologer. Lord Wilingdon had the ambition of becoming the first Federal Governor-General of India but he had to go disappointed. It looks very much as if Lord Linlithgow who wants to be the first Federal Governor-General of India will also have to go home disappointed. That by itself the time-table for the Indian National Congress. If however the British Government seek to impose this federation upon us without the consent of the people of India and without the agreement of the Indian National Congress, we have to resist it. For resisting it, I suggest we must capture a majority of seats in the Federal Assembly or at least as many seats as we can capture, that is seats thrown open to popular election both in British India and in the Indian States. Having captured a majority of seats, we must refuse to accept office and prevent any Ministry functioning. If then the Governor-General suspends the constitution and issues orders in the name of Federation to the provincial Ministers for carrying out those orders, they must refuse to do so. They must not resign. They will have to be dismissed by the respective Governors and if the Governors choose to dismiss them, they will have to face a hostile legislature and latr on a hostile electoratel Then the constitution will be suspended and all over India the British Govermment will rule by the naked sword of British Imperialism. In that state, with our communal problem settled and out of the way, we can if necessary start the last non-violent struggle for Purna Swaraj. This is my humble suggestion to my fellow delegates at the Tripuri Congress.

BOSE—THE MAN OF THE HOUR

thus he has rightly earned the confidence of the nation to lead and guide her in her struggle for emancipation.

Views On Marriage

Being influenced by the teachings of Swami Vivekananda, Sjt. Bose is against marriage from his very childhood. He hates matchmakers more than marriage itself. Being a bachelor, who is not obliged to earn his livelihood, Subhas can consecrate all his time and energy to the service of his nation. The subject of woman had never been included in his cogitations. I remember a friend once asking him why he did not marry. "Marriage" Subhas exclaimed, "Do you mean marriage is the only thing in the life of a human being. I at least do not think so. There are better and more valuable things we have to do in this world." The friend kept mum for a while and so also Subhas. Obviously, his friend might have repented for asking such a question, which in return received such a pointed reply.

True Democrat

Subhas Bose is the first Congress President to outline the policy to be adopted after severance of the British connection. In course of discussion, in his last year's Presidential address, of the problem as to who will rule over India after freedom has been won, he said:—

"Looking at post-war Europe, we find that only in those countries has there been orderly and continuous progress where the party which seized power undertook the work of reconstruction. I know that it will be argued that the continuance of a party in such circumstances, standing behind the state will convert the State into a totalitarian one; but I cannot admit the charge. The State will possibly become a totalitarian one, if there be only one party as in countries like Russia, Germany and Italy. But there is no reason why other parties should be banned. Moreover, the party itself will have a democratic basis, unlike for instance, the Nazi Party, which is based on the "Leader Principle". The existence of more than one party and the democratic basis of the Congress Party will prevent the future Indian state becoming a totalitarian one. Further, the democratic basis of the Party will ensure that leaders are not thrust upon the people from above, but are elected from below."

Subhas And Jawaharlal

It is very difficult to compare these two great young Indians. Jawaharlal and Subhas are like Sun and Moon on the Indian horizon. Hence none can say who is superior. India wants these two great men to lead and guide her in her struggle for freedom. There is no doubt that in some respects Jawaharlal gives the lead. In some other Subhas surpasses Jawaharlal.

Pandit Jawaharlal is young in spirit and young in body also. Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal are perhaps the most hardworking individuals in India. Next comes Subhas Bose but he cannot compete with them. Panditji must have worked nearly 16 hours a day. He travelled almost all over India at the time of the last elections, thus covering a distance of nearly 48,000 miles. He must have spoken to nearly one-fifth

(Continued from Page 3.)

of India's huge population. He used aeroplanes and also the bullock carts to speed along or jog over our enormous country of 700,000 villages. Such indefatigable energy Jawaharlal possesses and Subhas lacks. Jawaharlal Nehru's success lies in his indefatigable energy.

Pandit Jawaharlal is energetic, bright and lustrous while Subhas is as calm and grave. One can notice this swiftness in each and every action of Panditji. Subhas is slow like an elephant. This elephantinelike action of Subhas is the sign of his self-confidence.

Pandit Nehru is always punctual in his work, let it be an ordinary meeting or a big function. He enters the hall exactly at the appointed time. Subhas is hardly punctual. In answering letters also Subhas is not quick. If one visits his office one will notice a huge mountain of letters still unread and unanswered, lying on his table. Jawaharlal is very prompt in dealing with his correspondence. The reason of Subha's delay in attending to his correspondence is that he always answers letters himself. He neither takes the help of his Secretary nor of the typewriter. His handwriting is very beautiful, it is pearl-like. One who has the privilege and honour to receive letters from Sjt. Bose will surely bear testimony to this.

No Orators

As orators, Subhas and Jawaharlal, are not a success. Neither of these two is as refined an orator as Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. There is no charm in their speeches as there is in Rt. Hon. Mr. Shastri's. Many times Jawaharlal makes a good and everlasting impression on the masses by his excellent Hindi and quickness in speech. Subhas influences his listeners by his dominating and dynamic personality. He can carry with him the intellectual class of listeners but not the mass. Jawaharlal is good for a mass speaker. Subhas is not quick in his speech nor is his Hindustani excellent. In private discussions also Jawaharlal carries the point. Jawaharlal Nehru's movements are like a fire engine going at a breakneck speed to extinguish the fire. Both are not verbose in their speeches. Subhas's speeches are emotional, while Jawaharlal speaks sincerely and keenly.

Both these leaders can work continuously for hours together without thinking of food or sleep. I know Subhas Bose dining at 2 to 3 a.m. many times. Same with Jawahar. Subhas never gets angry, while Jawaharlal loses his temper for any trifling thing. I have seen Jawaharlal displeasing many persons coming for an interview. Subhas never sends back, persons desiring to meet him. I know him giving interviews to visitors till midnight. At his Calcutta residence, one will notice a continuous stream of visitors pouring in to have an interview with the Congress President.

Unofficial Ambassador

The welfare of India is always at Subhas's heart. Even when he was seriously ill in a Vienna nursing home, he started a Cultural Centre with the object of bringing all Indian residents together. In spite of his illness he made propaganda on behalf of India, in foreign countries and especially in Europe, and he is, therefore, aptly called an unofficial Ambassador in Europe. I give below one instance which will help to explain his love for the country.

That was in 1927. He was just released from the Mandalay jail on account of his serious illness. Doctors suspected that he was suffering from tuberculosis and advised him to take complete rest. But 'rest' was not the word to be found in his dictionary. After his release he went to Patna where in one of his speeches he said, "we have no time to fall ill".

Subhas Bose has a powerful personality. His face is round and refined with chiselled chin. He has a handsome appearance and a very fair complexion. His voice is clear and silvery. Being widely travelled, his manners are refined, dignified and courteous.

The future of India, undoubtedly, is a great extent bound up with him.

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COW & GATE MILK FOOD

"THE BEST MILK FOR BABIES WHEN NATURAL FEEDING FAILS" ©112

MAKE HER THE MOTHER OF PROGRESS

(Continued From Page 22)

their eggs removed, if not they will be boiled along with the vegetables, and their poison taken into the system. Vegetables grown in sewage water, should never be eaten raw, but carefully washed and boiled. Over-ripe fruits should never be eaten, as decomposition has already set in them, and they may cause diarrhoea. It is to be regretted, that the child is allowed to run to the street fruit-vendors, and buy over-ripe fruits. When at nights the anxious mother bends over her child, turning in bed from side to side complaining of pain in the stomach, she has to blame herself for her negligence; for, the pain is due to the inflammation of the stomach walls, caused by the bacteria. If vegetables and fruits are bought on the previous evening for the following day consumption, they should be kept in a cool place, secure from flies, for bacteria do not flourish in cold.

Imitate Nature

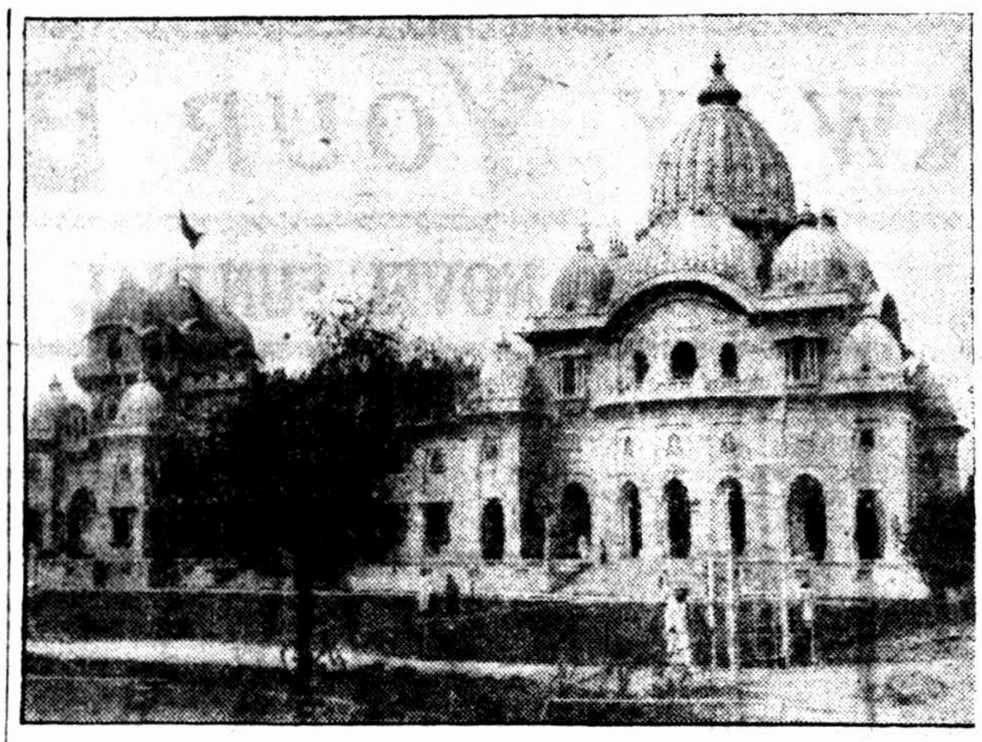
The mother must encourage those who have a natural liking for salads, and judiciously coax those who do not like them, to try them too, for however economic she might be in cooking, some vitamins are bound to be destroyed. Carrot, radish, cabbage cucumber, tomatoes, papaya, onions, apples lend themselves very well to salads. Pieces of ginger, lemon juice, and salt when added to the salads enhance the appetizing effect, and cause an increased flow of saliva. The fibrous part of these should also be served, for they help to clear the bowels of the toxic products. Soup served at meals, helps too, to increase the flow of saliva and of the stomach juices, and thus facilitates digestion. To encourage the nourishing property of soup, peas, lentils, and beans should be added to it.

What Is Wrong With Most Diets?

The ever indulgent parent gives the child whatever it has a fancy for; bread, pastry, potatoes, jam, jelly and cakes being some of the things children are fond of. Too much of these, produces bad teeth, rickets, and a liability to colds. A large amount of meat, causes a high blood pressure, kidney troubles and rheumatism, for the strain of removing the waste products, when so much protein is burnt up, is great. To counteract the acidity and the gases in the bowels, green vegetables and fruits should be taken. It is a mistake to think that sour fruits like oranges and tomatoes are acid producing, it is not so, for the acid is burnt up and they act as alkaline to counteract the acidity of meat.

Attractive Serving

Many a woman is totally at sea when called upon to deal with an ailing obstinate child or a convalescent husband. Attractive serving in their case is a great help. "The watering in the mouth" should be encouraged by the sight and smell of appetizing food served in dainty little china or shining brass vessels arranged on a table covered with an immaculate white table-cloth on the centre of which is a flower vase, with flowers emanating fragrance. A little of each dish should be served, so that a person may feel that what he has to do justice to, is very little indeed! More can be served when what had been brought has been eaten!



A CHERISHED DREAM OF SWAMI VIVEKANAND

Ramakrishna Temple At Belur—An Appeal

(BY SWAMI VIRAJANANDA, PRESIDENT, RAMAKRISHNA MATH, BELUR.)

Every Indian is proud of the magnificent temple in memory of Sri Ramakrishna, the prophet of modern India, on the banks of the Ganges at Belur, in full view of the Dakshineswar temple, where he lived and realised that all religions are true. It was originally designed by Swami Vivekananda with the help of his brother-disciple Swami Vijnananda, the late lamented President of the Ramakrishna Math and Mission, by whom it was dedicated a year ago. The temple fulfils the cherished dream of the Swamiji that Sri Ramakrishna's remains should be preserved in a suitable place, from where will issue a spiritual force that will extend to the farthest corners of the earth.

Executed in stone, the noble edifice measures 233 feet from north to south and 109 feet from east to west, and reaches a height of 112 feet. In beauty and sublimity, it has already carved out a distinct place for itself, blending harmoniously, as it does, the best features of religious architecture, Eastern and Western, ancient and modern. It will go down the pages of history as a landmark of that cultured and spiritual synthesis for which India has already won the admiration of the world. By its universal appeal, the temple has eminently succeeded in drawing an ever-increasing number of admirers, irrespective of caste, creed and colour.

Few, however, realise that the temple has cost a huge amount, far beyond the means of a poor monastery like the Belur Math. The uninitiated are apt to be misled by appearances, and the tale has got current that the monastery is backed by the unlimited resources of America. The American friends are to be heartily thanked for what they have done, but that does not in any way circumscribe the duties of our countrymen. In fact, to make the temple strong enough to last for centuries, we had to face it with stone, with the result that the help from America although exceedingly generous, was not sufficient for the purpose, and the monastery had to incur a debt of nearly Rs. 90,000 for the temple, statue, altar, electric fixtures, protection wall, ghat etc. The total cost reached nearly Rs. 7,88,000 of which about Rs. 6,70,000 was supplied by American friends and about Rs. 28,000 was realised in India.

Is it too much to expect that when the facts are laid before our countrymen, they will readily respond by taking a more lively and active interest in the financial condition of this worthy memorial of Sri Ramakrishna, of whom they are justly proud?

Contributions, however, small, earmarked for the Temple Fund will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Secretary, Ramakrishna Math, P.O. Belur Math, Dt. Howrah.

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IQBAL NUMBER OF "URDU"

(Continued From Page 43)

piring messages from Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir E. Denison Ross and appreciative poems by Pandit Chand Narain Raina, Saiyed Hashimi Taridabadi, Hakim Zahiruddin and Prof. Hamid Hasan Qadri. It is adorned with a full page portrait of the Poet.

The price is not mentioned, but must be at least in the neighbourhood of Rs. 2. Lovers of Iqbal's immortal poetry ought to possess a copy of the special issue.

"SAFETY FIRST" AT WORK

A "Cabinet of Misfortune", demonstrating the various ways in which people are hurt by accidents at work is on view at the German Museum for safety First at Work, showing in Berlin from early in February till March 28th. In this cabinet are displayed the various kinds of defective articles which cause accidents at work. These specimens are designed to convey a warning against the use of defective material and to show the toll on human life caused by such carelessness.

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Mrs. Brown was displaying a large lampshade she had just bought.

"Isn't that perfectly lovely, my dear? and it cost only twenty-seven and sixpence!"

Her husband looked anything but pleased.

"If you wear that to church tomorrow you'll go alone," he said. "There's a limit to everything ,including hats!"

* * *

Employer: " Personal appearance is a helpful factor in business success."

Employee: "Yes and business success is a helpful factor in personal appearance."

* * * *

"What can I do to soft beautiful hands?"

"Nothing madam, and do it all day long."

* * * *

Mother was awakened one night by an unusual noise. She woke Father and tried to get him to go and see if it was caused by a burglar.

After some fidgeting—Father getting more and more annoyed at being disturbed—Mother said: "I wonder if the bung's blown out of the beer barrel?"

That was enough. With the remark: "Gosh! that's what it was." Father jumped out of bed like lightning, and, without waiting even to put on slippers, rushed down to the cellar to find that that was what had happened.

* * * *

An American in a railway carriage had been drawing the long bow for some time, and remarked: "Over there, we can start a twelve storey hotel one month and have it finished by the next."

This was too much for the burly Yorkshireman who sat next to him.

"Man, that's nowt," he replied. "I've seen 'em in Yorkshire when I've been goin to work, just laying the foundation stone, an' when I've been coming home at night they've been puttin' tenants out for back rent!"

* * * *

A Jew had just bought a new and sumptuous motor-car, and his first thought was to go straight out in it and parade round the district to give the neighbours a treat.

Unfortunately he did not meet anyone he knew, until at last he saw a distant acquaintance called Cohen. Eagerly he drew up beside him and asked him if he'd like a lift in his lovely new car.

Mr. Cohen said that he would be delighted, and they glided majestically off. They had just got round the corner when there was an accident, and Mr. Cohen was killed.

The driver felt that it was up to him to break the news, so he went round to his late passenger's house. A woman answered the door.

"Tell me, does der vidder Cohen live here?" he asked.

"I am Mrs. Cohen, but I am not a widow."

"Aha!" he said, putting a hand on her shoulder.

"Like to have a bet on it?"

* * * *

Etcetra is a sign used to make people believe you know more than you do.

The Minister of War is the clergyman who preaches to soldiers in barracks.

The masculine of vixen is vicar.

Average means something that hens lay eggs on.

A deacon is mass of inflammable matter in a high place where people are warm.

* * * *

Salesman: "Boy, I would like to see some one with a little authority."

Office Boy: "What can I do for you? I have about as little as anyone."

The small boy had a terrible fear of dogs. Once after a long struggle to get him to pass a large Alsatian, his mother scolded him for his timidity.

"You'd be afraid of dogs, too, Mummy," he replied, "if you were as low down as I am!"

* * * *

A small boy went up to an old man in the street and asked: "What's the time, sir?"

"Five to twelve, sonnie."

"Well, at twelve O' clock get your hair cut," said the boy, and ran.

The man chased him down the street till a policeman came up.

"Whats the matter?" ask the constable.

"That boy asked me the time, and when I said five to twelve he said at twelve o'clock I was to get my hair cut."

"Well, what are you running for?" said the policeman. "You've got two minutes yet!"

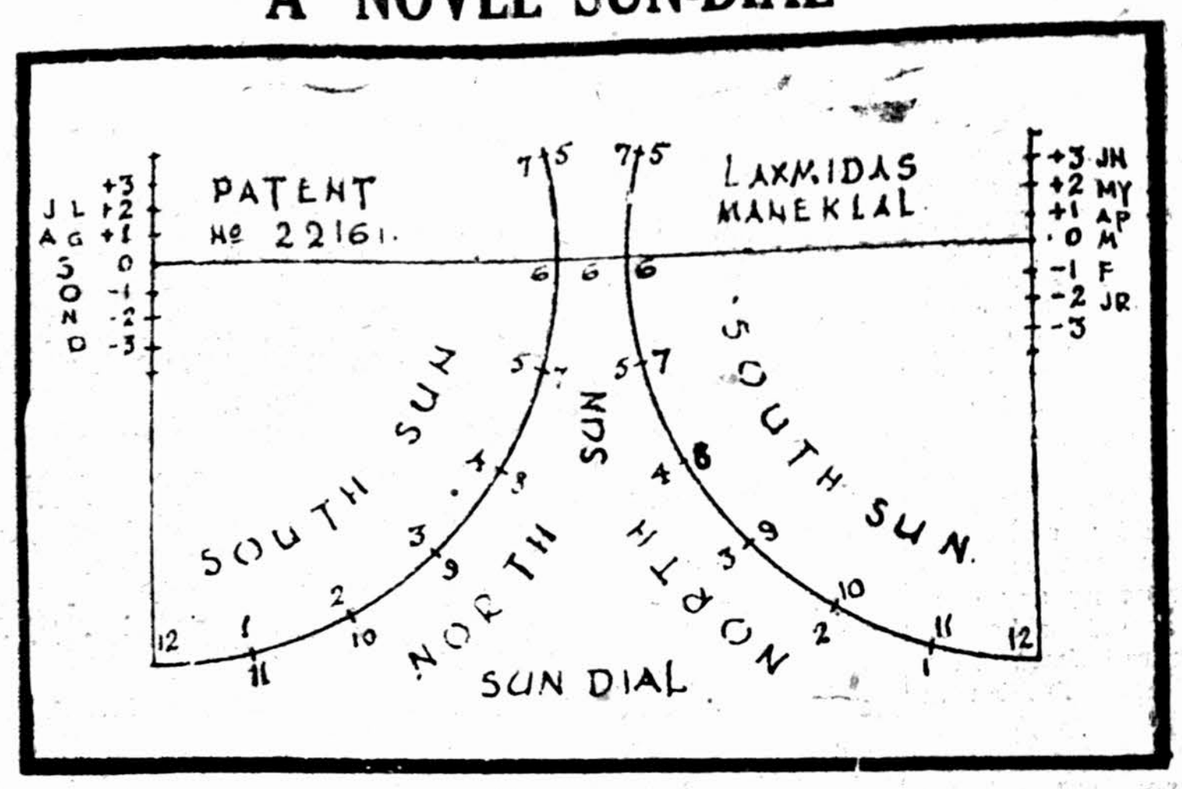
* * * *

The sole occupant of one of those large and unwieldy Thames barges that go up and down with the tide was a weedy little Cockney waterman, who was working manfully at a huge sweep.

Drifting with the tide the barge narrowly missed a tramp steamer, the mate of which leaned from the bridge and yelled: "Where the L do you think youd're going?

The little barge replied: "'Tain't my fault. I've rung the engine-room telegraph three times and the chief engineer still takes no notice."

A NOVEL SUN-DIAL



This ingenious Sun-Dial, which has been invented and patented by Mr. Luxmidas Maneklal, of Bombay (140—N, Cavel—7, Bombay 2), and which has been printed by him on a thin cardboard, claims to give correct time in the sun. The only accessories needed, according to him, to ascertain the time of the day with the help of this sun-dial, are a cheap mariner's compass, a needle and a little "plumb-line" made of sewing thread. Here are the inventor's directions for the use of the dial:—

(1) The Sun Dial shows local time.

(2) Put the dial in an E to W direction with the help of the mariner's compass, and the centres (from +4 to —4) line in a plumb (gravity) line and the base in an horizontal line.

(3) Put the needle in the required centre in a horizontal plane at right angles to the dial.

(4) The North Sun-Dial will read from 21st March to 21st September. The South Sun-Dial from 21st September to 21st March.

(5) Use the different centres according to the times of Sun-rise and Sun-set (Local time) and probable months.

SUN-RISE (Local Time)	PROBABLE MONTHS.	Centres.		SUN-SET (Local Time)
5-15		+3	JN	6-45
5-30	JL	+2	MY	6-30
5-45	AG	+1	AP	6-15
6-0	SP	0	MR	6-0
6-15	OC	—1	FB	5-45
6-30	NV	—2	JN	5-30
6-45	DC	—3		5-15

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Allahabad	—Kings & Co.
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Bombay	—Birth Control Clinic, Kothari Mansion, Opp. G.P.O.
Benares	—C. N. Day.
Calcutta	—K. R. Lynch & Co., 113, Chittaranjan Ave.
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Dehra Dun	—Park & Co., Astley Hall.
Jaipur	—Jaipur Medical Hall.
Jullundur City	—Dr Duni Chand Khosla.
Karachi	—Radiant Health Store, Bunder Road.
Lahore	—Narain Das Bhagwandas, Anarkali.
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Meerut City	—Modern Scientific Stores, Railway Road.
Muttra	—Sukh Sancharak Co.
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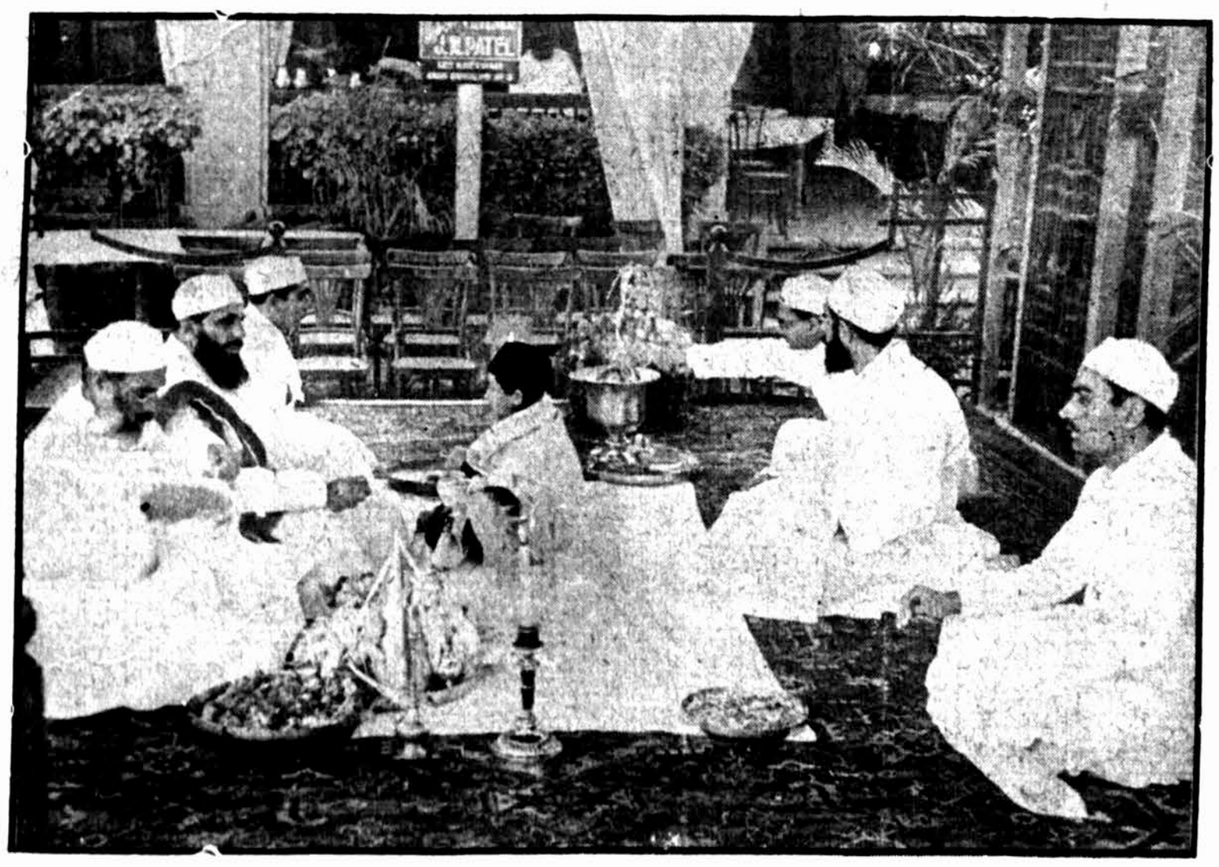
THE NAVJOT

The "Navjot" or the ceremony of baptising a Parsi child into the Zoroastrian religion has to be performed by every Parsi for each of his children of both sexes when the child attains the age of seven. In case for any reason



the ceremony is not performed at that age, the parents have got to perform it at the age of nine, or eleven at the latest. The child is not considered to be a Zoroastrian child unless this ceremony is performed for it. The

ceremony is performed on a more or less elaborate scale according to the means of the parents. Our Pictures, which illustrate the different stages of the ceremony, were taken when the Navjot ceremony of Miss Dinar [illegible] well known Parsee doctor, Dara Rustomji Hakim, was performed last month at

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